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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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SUGAR REFINERS.

Negotiations Going on to End Their  
Troubles.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Journal  
of Commerce says:

It may be stated on excellent authority  
that the most serious negotiations  
that have thus far been attempted  
having in view the termination of the  
troubles of the Sugar refiners, have  
been in progress for a week or more.  
These negotiations have been conducted  
by Mr. James H. Post of B. H.  
Howell, Son & Co., agents of the Mol-  
lenhauer and National Refineries.  
These refineries were virtually the only  
independent refineries before the  
Arbuckle and Doscher entered the  
field and were operated apparently un-  
der a tacit understanding which allowed  
the two refineries named to obtain  
what they considered a fair share of  
the business without, as a rule, cut-  
ting under the American Sugar Re-  
fining Company's prices.

The conferences that have been held  
during the progress of the negotiations  
have been largely informal and have  
not, it is understood, been attended  
officially by representatives of the in-  
terested parties. They have, however,  
been attended by friends of the several  
interests of sufficient importance to  
justify the assertion that had any  
agreement been reached it would have  
received considerable weight with the  
refiners themselves.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there  
is some one whose life has been saved  
by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been  
cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use  
of that medicine. Such persons make  
a point of telling of it whenever op-  
portunity offers, hoping that it may be  
the means of saving other lives. For-  
sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-  
son Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The barks Alden Besse and Diamond  
Head and Schooners Alice Cooke and  
Transit all arrived from San Francis-  
co yesterday. They bring large car-  
goes of general merchandise. The Al-  
den Besse made the fastest trip of the  
lot, leaving San Francisco on the 17th  
of March. The Alice Cooke and the  
Diamond Head left on the 7th of March  
and the Transit on the 13th.

## THE POT OF POLITICS

It Begins to Boil In  
Honolulu.

### TIM MURRAY'S NEW PARTY

R. W. Shingle Explains His Position  
And Murray Himself Has  
His Little Fling.

After cogitating for awhile as to  
whether the new party had better be  
called Republican, Democratic or Non-  
Partisan, the Murrayites, in the course  
of their caucus last week, decided to  
call it Republican. So it will be Re-  
publican until further notice. Captain  
Murray, it is understood, is a good  
Democrat, but that is not going to  
stand in the way of his being useful to  
the country or the country being useful  
to him. Tonight at Murray Hall the  
clans will get together and throw off  
some oratory. Whether there will be



T. B. MURRAY

row depends on circumstances, but  
as Tim is a great stickler for harmony  
and as the police will be on hand, the  
chances are that Republicanism will  
get out of the hall with a whole skin.  
Of course there will be dissenters.  
Tim's party has always been full of  
them since its earliest days—way back  
before it was called the American  
League even. Will E. Fisher has al-  
ready bolted because the party strained  
so hard at the Democratic donkey  
before swallowing the Republican ele-  
phant. R. W. Shingle comes out in a  
letter below to show why the organi-  
zation of a Republican party is prema-  
ture. Perhaps both will be on hand to-  
night to have their say. And there are  
others.

Politics in the Democratic camp is  
not particularly lively, but it will be if  
Clarence W. Ashford comes down here,  
as he says he will, to organize the party.  
Clarence was always a Republican  
in the old days and the hardshell Dem-  
ocrats, men like Dr. McGrew and Wm.  
C. Wilder, are not likely to accept his  
leadership without a protest.  
Editor Testa is figuring on making  
the Independent the great Democratic  
organ of Hawaii. He thinks he will  
have the field all to himself. To make  
ready for the responsibility, Mr. Testa  
is doing a lot of quiet pipe-laying to the  
reservoirs of information. "Norrie  
and I," he said the other day, "have  
been talking the thing over and we  
think our best lay is to be Democratic  
and say." Just between ourselves, tell  
me what the real difference is between  
a Democrat and Republican?

To return to the Murray proposals,  
here is Mr Shingle's pronouncement

R. W. SHINGLE EXPLAINS.

Organization of a Republican Party  
Is Premature.

To the Republicans of Honolulu:  
There having been considerable dis-  
cussion and apparent misunderstanding,  
as evinced by the recent proposed  
Republican organization in Honolulu,  
in connection with the League of Re-  
publican Clubs and the authority which  
I have from that body, it seems to me  
timely to make a statement to the Re-  
publicans, outlining my attitude and  
what I consider to be my duty, not only  
to the League but to the Republicans  
of the Islands as a whole.

Since annexation was first assured  
there has been an honest difference of  
opinion among Republicans of the Is-  
lands upon the immediate necessity of  
party organization. In the early part  
of last year there was a strong feeling  
among a great many that there should  
be no delay of the party formulating  
and that it was advisable to organize  
Republican clubs at once. To bring  
this matter squarely before the people,  
a public meeting was called at the  
Chamber of Commerce on March 9,  
1899. The matter was given the fullest  
discussion, with the result that the fol-  
lowing resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that

no auxiliary body of the Republican  
party be formed prior to the formation  
of the general Republican party in  
these Islands, and, further, that the  
time for the formation of such general  
Republican party has not yet arrived."

There can be no question about the  
regularity of this meeting, and it was  
thoroughly representative.

In response to a letter written him  
by a Honolulu Republican concerning  
immediate organization, Secretary H.  
H. Stine of the National Republican  
League, wrote me the following, out-  
lining the manner in which our local  
Republicans should obtain representa-  
tion in the League:

A few days since I received a letter  
from — of your city, in which he  
stated that Republicans in Honolulu  
had held a meeting, the purpose of  
which was to organize a Republican  
club to be a part of the National Re-  
publican League, and asked for in-  
structions as to how they should pro-  
ceed.

In reply I informed him that the ac-  
tion of the last National League Con-  
vention virtually admitted the Hawai-  
ian League into the National League;  
that all that remained for the Republi-  
cans of the Island to do was to proceed  
and organize clubs, these clubs send  
delegates or representatives to a Terri-  
torial convention, which you, by vir-  
tue of your position as member of the  
National Executive Committee, had au-  
thority to call, and at said convention  
organize your Territorial League by  
electing a president, secretary, treas-  
urer, an executive committee, and I  
suggested an organizer, and at the  
same time adopt a constitution.

It is evident from this letter that  
the general scheme which the National  
League expects me to follow consists  
in the forming of separate clubs  
throughout the Islands, which shall  
hold a convention at some future time.  
Under these circumstances it would be  
impossible as well as unjust to the Na-  
tional League and to the Republicans  
of the Islands, for me to recognize any  
one club as representing the National  
League in Hawaii.

The National League has entrusted a  
responsibility in me which I would  
gladly transfer and shall relinquish at  
the first Territorial convention, but it is  
incumbent upon me to make such a  
transfer in a manner that will be satis-  
factory to the League and to all the  
Republicans in the Islands.

I consider the resolution passed at  
the meeting held on March 9, one year  
ago, as binding upon me both as a Re-  
publican and a representative of the  
League. Therefore, I cannot take any  
steps toward organization until the  
general Republican party has been es-  
tablished by the calling of a Territorial  
convention, which is to send a delegate  
to the National Republican Convention  
to be held in Philadelphia this summer.

I might further add that the resolu-  
tion of last year indicates, and the  
present prevailing sentiment through-  
out the Islands is, so far as I am able  
to learn, that no steps toward party  
organization should be taken until the  
Territorial law now being considered  
by Congress, becomes operative.

R. W. SHINGLE  
Honolulu, April 2d.

TIM MURRAY ANSWERS.

He Replies to a Recent Correspond-  
ent of This Paper.

Editor Advertiser:—An article ap-  
pears in the "Advertiser" of this morn-  
ing, questioning the authority of my-  
self or others to organize a Republican  
Party for these Islands. Permit me to  
inform my "Republican" friend that  
no person has any absolute property  
in the word "Republican," but that  
any body of qualified voters of Republi-  
can sympathies are entitled to appro-  
priate the name for their use, and by  
so doing acquire a qualified property  
therein, always provided that they are  
the first in the field. The above is the  
position taken by the "National Re-  
publican" and all other political par-  
ties.

It is very evident, from your corre-  
spondent's reference to Mr. Shingle's  
authority, that he has confounded the  
"National Republican Party" with the  
"National Republican League," and  
Mr. Shingle will no doubt inform him,  
should he care to inquire.

A call is about to issue for a Republi-  
can mass meeting, and I hope that  
my "Republican" friend and all others  
of like sympathies will attend. Full  
and free speech to all.

T. B. MURRAY  
Honolulu April 2, 1900

Many Boers Surrendering.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Roberts  
telegraphs from Bloemfontein under  
date of March 21st as follows:

"So many burghers have expressed a  
desire to surrender under the terms  
of the last proclamation that I have  
sent some columns in various direc-  
tions to register their names and take  
over their arms."

"A cavalry brigade has gone to the  
eastward to Thabanchu, and a detach-  
ment from Springfield has occupied  
Smithfield, where some Transvaalers  
and a wagon with arms and ammuni-  
tion were captured. The Scots Guards  
are at Edenburg and Reddersburg.  
General Clements' brigade is marching  
hither by way of Philippopolis and  
Pauresmith."

Australian Infected Ports.

MELBOURNE, March 21.—Sydney,  
capital of New South Wales, and Ade-  
laide, capital of South Australia, have  
been declared infected with the bubonic  
plague.

SYDNEY, (N. S. W.), March 21.—  
Two deaths from bubonic plague oc-  
curred here to-day and one new case  
was officially reported.

## COUNCIL OF STATE

Reports on Interior  
Department.

### PLEA FOR POOR LOSERS

Three New Fire Stations are Provid-  
ed For—Fire Appropriation  
Passed—Zerbe's Claim.

Interest in the Council of State pro-  
ceedings yesterday was centered large-  
ly upon the appropriation of \$20,000  
asked for by the Executive Council for  
the carrying on of the work of the  
Court of Claims. Considerable discus-  
sion resulted over one of the rules of  
the Court relative to the \$20 fee to be  
paid when each claim is filed. It was  
emphatically pointed out that the fee  
would bar out many claimants who are  
too poor to advance the amount and  
hire a lawyer as well, and that in re-  
ality the poor people, who have the  
smallest claim, would receive less in  
the end than they were entitled to.

President Dole called the Council of  
State to order shortly after 3 o'clock,  
the following Councilors answering:  
Robertson, Allen, Ena, Kennedy,  
Bolte, Jones, Gear, Achi, Kauilukou,  
Nott, Robinson, Isenberg and Robinson.  
Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper were pres-  
ent.

The minutes of the preceding meet-  
ing were read and approved.  
Young read the Executive Council's  
action in regard to refunding \$300 to  
M. T. Bluxome, for Shipping Master's  
license illegally issued to him last  
September. After the license was duly  
issued to Bluxome, the Marshal notified  
the Interior Department that the  
license was void, because there can be  
but two shipping masters for the port  
of Honolulu. Bluxome thereupon made  
a claim to the Interior Department for  
the full amount of his license fee.

Damon moved that the resolution of  
the Executive Council to the Council  
of State be laid on the table and taken  
upon which the appropriation bill Car-  
ried.

Damon read the Executive Council's  
action in regard to an appropriation of  
\$2,500 recommended to the Council of  
State for passage for the maintenance  
of Relief Camps 1 and 2.

Mr. Damon stated that the camps  
would probably be on a self-supporting  
basis soon, and would derive a  
revenue from the rent of rooms. Fur-  
ther appropriations he did not think  
would be asked.

Special Act No. 8, incorporating the  
appropriation of \$2,500 was read, re-  
quiring but one reading before the  
Council.

Jones moved and Isenberg seconded,  
that the act be passed as read. Robert-  
son asked to what date the appropria-  
tion would carry the camp. Mr.  
Young replied that the camps were  
ready to be self-supporting. At present  
they were in sore need of money, being  
necessary for the paying-off of the as-  
sistants and others on the pay roll.  
The act passed without further com-  
ment.

Damon "As you have seen by the  
morning paper, the Executive has ap-  
pointed a commission, or Court of  
Claims, to adjudicate the losses sus-  
tained by the recent fires, and the next  
step is to provide sufficient funds that  
is estimated will carry the commission  
through for six months. Action was  
this day taken by the Executive Coun-  
cil to appropriate \$20,000 for the Court  
of Claims' expenses." Mr. Damon then  
read Special Act No. 7, appropriating  
\$20,000 for the purpose aforesaid,  
divided as follows: \$15,000 for the  
Finance Department, and \$5,000 for  
the Attorney-General's Department,  
for the employment of counsel for the  
Court of Claims. The items are noted  
in another column in the Cabinet pro-  
ceedings.

"This Act," said Mr. Damon, "is  
based upon the correspondence that  
has passed between the Executive and  
President McKinley, and has received his  
sanction. We will not ask the  
Council to appropriate any money for  
the payment of the claims; that will  
be left to the next Legislature."

The Minister of Finance moved that  
the Act be passed as read.

Plea for Poor Claimants.

Achi "I want to know if the Coun-  
cil of State has the right to ask the  
Executive Council to change the rules  
of the Court of Claims, because I no-  
tice the government has provided at-  
torneys for the Court of Claims. I  
also notice that the rules require that  
the sum of \$20 has to be paid before a  
case can be filed with the Court. Sup-  
pose a man has a claim of only \$25  
and he has to pay this fee of \$20 to file  
it? This will be an injustice to them.  
Besides they will have to pay a  
lawyer's fee. If the salaries of the  
members of the Court are to be paid  
by the Government I believe that the  
Council ought to see to it that justice  
is given the people who have small  
claims. I am willing to pass the Bill,

but at the same time I think the Coun-  
cil ought to allow the Court to make  
the fee pro rata, according to the size  
of the claim. Persons who have  
claims for \$75,000 should not be includ-  
ed with claimants, poor people, who  
have only a \$25 or \$50 claim. He has  
got to pay a lawyer if he has to pay  
\$20 for a claim of \$20, he had better  
not make any claim at all. By this  
time we have discovered that the poor  
people have suffered a great deal more  
than the rich ones."

Dole "The Council of State have no  
power to change these rules, but they  
have the right to recommend changes."

Kaulukou "I also wish some infor-  
mation in regard to the Court of  
Claims. I see that Mr. Magoon has  
been appointed as President of the  
Commission. I believe Mr. Magoon  
owns much property in Chinatown,  
who is going to take his place when  
his claims are considered. He owns  
lots of land there. I don't think he  
would have any right to sit on his  
claims."

Dole "He cannot sit on any matter  
he is personally interested in. The  
test will sit, however."

Kaulukou "I would like to have  
this act referred to the Council to con-  
sider carefully."

Kane "It seems to me that the bill  
must take some course of investigation  
in the Council. It is a new matter al-  
together. I move that the bill be re-  
ferred to the Finance Committee."

Damon "The bill has already re-  
ceived the authorization of President  
McKinley for the expenditure of this  
sum of money, and requires only one  
reading."

Kaulukou "I claim the Council of  
State should pass this bill on three  
readings instead of one, because it is  
entirely independent of expenses of  
plague."

Mott-Smith "I do not remember the  
exact words of the telegram from  
Washington authorizing the appoint-  
ment of the Court, but the purport of  
it is that the Executive appoint five  
commissioners to adjudicate fire losses,  
and to have the Council of State make  
an appropriation of money for ex-  
penses in conformity with Hawaiian  
law."

Achi moved that the bill be referred  
to the Judiciary Committee. In answer  
to a question, Mr. Dole replied that  
the Supreme Court had no authority under  
the Hawaiian law to entertain these  
fire claims.

Robertson "President McKinley  
having authorized the appointment of  
the Court of Claims and provided that  
the Council of State should appropri-  
ate money for the Court's expenses, it  
seems to me as a natural consequence  
it intended to provide the Court with  
ways and means to carry the work on.  
It could not do without funds. I do  
not say, however, that I have agreed  
with the policy of the Executive alto-  
gether in suggesting to President Mc-  
Kinley the appointment of a Court of  
Claims. It will be a great hardship upon  
a number of people in the commu-  
nity who have lost property through  
the suppression of plague, and I can  
not see where the money is coming  
from to pay for these losses. The fig-  
ures will run up into millions of dol-  
lars. I don't think this government  
can compensate the losers for what they  
have lost. In consequence, I am not  
in favor of the Court of Claims at all."

"It seems to me the proper thing  
that the bill should go to a committee  
for investigation. I don't think it ad-  
visable to go to the Judiciary Committee  
for the reason that lawyers are inter-  
ested in the appointment of the Court.  
It seems to me the Finance Committee,  
as suggested, would be the more appro-  
priate committee, and I make a motion  
to that effect."

The first motion being put, to refer  
the bill to the Judiciary Committee,  
was lost. The motion to refer the  
same to the Finance Committee was  
carried by a rising vote.

Young stated that Mr. Ouderkirk  
had made an estimate of the cost of making  
needed repairs to the Judiciary build-  
ing, amounting to \$4,300. This included  
repairing of plaster inside the building  
and tiling it; painting and graining;  
doors and windows, new matting need-  
ed in nearly all the rooms, floors were  
in bad condition, on the outside the  
cement work was in need of repairs  
and new paint, and repairs were need-  
ed on the roof and tower. He moved  
that the estimates be referred to the  
Committee on Interior Appropriations.

Gear moved that the estimates be  
laid on the table and taken up with  
the bill. Carried.

Mott-Smith read the action taken by  
the Executive Council in regard to the  
petition from Japanese Consul Miki  
Saito relative to the request to be  
relieved from taxation for the present  
year. He said the Attorney General  
was opposed to granting the petition  
on the ground that the Council of  
State would have to repeal the law be-  
fore the petition could be granted,  
and furthermore the Council of State,  
in his opinion, had no such power.

Achi moved that the report be adopt-  
ed. Carried.

The report of the Executive Council  
proceedings upon the claim of Henry  
Zerbe was read by Mr. Mott-Smith.  
The vote of the Executive Council was  
to refer the claim to the next Legisla-  
ture.

Kaulukou "I thought that was why  
we are here now. We are taking the  
place of the Legislature."

Jones moved that the report be  
adopted.

Gear "In regard to the Zerbe mat-  
ter, my attention has just been called,  
by one of the judges who sat on the  
case, to the fact that they considered  
the case was a very meritorious one.  
That Zerbe did all the work of two  
people at one time, and considered that  
remuneration should be given him for  
his work. As chairman of the Commit-  
tee of Interior I will say that the com-  
mittee, in considering unpaid bills for  
1899, found many not half so meritori-  
ous. If it is a matter of public inter-  
est that these unpaid bills be paid, it

(Continued on Page 4)

## FIRE LOSSES!

A Court of Claims Has  
Been Appointed.

### Five Commissioners to Begin Settle- ment for Property Burned by Board of Health.

A court of commissioners to adjudicate  
claims on account of losses of  
property through fires ordered by the  
Board of Health has been appointed by  
President Dole. Its make-up is as fol-  
lows: J. A. Magoon, president, A. F.  
Judd, Jr., George A. Davis, Lorrie An-  
drews, A. N. Kepolka. With the  
naming the members of the court, Presi-  
dent Dole issued an order defining the  
powers and duties of the court and the  
methods of its proceedings.

The order is lengthy and gives full  
details of the workings of the court.  
The establishment of the court is not  
to be taken as an admission of the ex-  
istence of liability on the Government's  
part, but each case is to be decided by  
the court, which is to have exclusive  
jurisdiction, and from its decisions no  
appeal will lie. It will entertain  
claims for actual losses of property only.  
Claims for speculative or conse-  
quential damages or for rents, loss of  
the use of property, or loss of profits  
through the interruption of business  
are not to be considered.

A majority of the commissioners will  
be a quorum, but all final judgments  
must be concurred in by three of them.  
A clerk is to be appointed under a  
bond of \$1,000, to receive any money  
paid into the court and to keep its re-  
cords. Other employees will also be se-  
lected, including stenographers, inter-  
preters, bailiff, janitors, etc. These  
employees as well as the commissioners  
are to receive such pay as may be pro-  
vided by the Council of State.

All claimants, besides attorneys at  
the bar, are to be permitted to press  
claims. The court is to have the same  
power as circuit courts in compelling  
the attendance of witnesses, adminis-  
tering oaths, punishing contempt, etc.  
Each claim must be brought before  
the court by the person who owned the  
property at the time of its destruction,  
when and upon what consideration the  
claimant became interested therein, the  
insurance and if any steps have been  
taken to recover the same; each claim  
must state whether any proceedings  
are pending before any other court for  
the recovery of the loss. All must be  
accompanied by affidavits.

Claims must be filed in duplicate,  
one copy to be delivered to the Attor-  
ney General by the clerk of the court  
of claims. The claims are to be tried  
in order of filing, unless the court for  
special reasons orders otherwise, but  
no claim is to be heard within ten days  
after the same is filed, except on agree-  
ment.

Claimants must deposit \$20 on filing  
each claim to cover the cost of the  
proceeding, but only the costs of call-  
ing claimants' witnesses shall be  
charged them. The court is to sit as  
soon as practicable in Honolulu and is  
to continue its sessions as long as need-  
ful.

### Hawaiian Islands Exports.

The exports of sugar from these Is-  
lands for week ending February 17th  
were 4,034 tons, and for week ending  
February 24th were 4,132 tons.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9th, 1900.—  
This week, after a thorough cleaning  
up, both the California and Hawaiian  
Sugar Refining Company of Crockett  
and the Western Sugar Refining Com-  
pany of San Francisco started work.  
Notwithstanding the decline of the 6th  
instant the market is still weak with  
light demand. Dry granulated, in bags,  
5c, in barrels, 5 1-16c. Extra C, 4 1/2c.  
Hongkong, bags, 4 1/2c.

CANADIAN REFINED, March 13th,  
1900.—Quotations unchanged, basis  
4 1/2c for granulated, Montreal. There  
is rather more enquiry for sugar and  
some faint interest is shown in tariff  
prospects as the budget is expected to  
be brought down this week. There is,  
however, no speculation on this contin-  
gency.

SUGAR FOR INVESTMENT.—  
Whether price is below par to more or  
less extent, the sugar stock should  
prove a satisfactory purchase to pay for  
in full and keep for its dividends. Many  
circumstances now transpiring in re-  
lation to reduced duties on raw material  
etc. will make for the benefit of refiners.

### Sugar Crops of the World-1899-1900.

	Tons.
Total in North and South America	1,331,000
Total in Asia	779,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia, including Hawaii	442,500
Total in Africa	284,000
Total in Europe—Spain	80,000
Total cane sugar production (W & G)	2,844,500
Total beet sugar production (Licht)	5,535,000
United States beet sugar production (W & G)	95,000

Grand total cane and beet sugar production . . . . . 8,474,500  
Estimated increase in world's production . . . . . 501,378

In the above table we have aimed to include the entire sugar production of all countries of the world, including those crops which have heretofore been ignored in statistics.



# PEACE MAY BE REACHED

Boer Agents Sail for Europe.

## MR. KRUEGER NEGOTIATING

Roberts Delays His General Movement Though There is Some Skirmishing

LOURENZO MARQUES, March 21.—A Boer peace delegation, consisting of three commissioners, has sailed for Europe.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Cape Town says: The real objective point of the Boer peace delegation, which recently sailed from Lourenzo Marques for Europe, is Russia. The delegates, Messrs. Wolmerans, Fischer and Wessels, the latter being the President of the Free State Raad, took with them all the secret incriminating documents from Pretoria, thus making it difficult to incriminate Steyn and the members of the Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony.

SECRET MESSAGES FROM Krueger. LONDON, March 22, 4.20 a. m.—Several telegrams have passed between President Krueger and the British Government, in addition to the Salisbury-Krueger correspondence already published. The Foreign Office received a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday. The contents of these communications cannot yet be obtained.

So far as the military situation is concerned, there is practically no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As necessary to a beginning, Generals Gatacre and Brabant are swiftly moving from point to point in the southern districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus insuring the safety of Lord Roberts' communications before starting toward Pretoria.

LONDON, March 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20th, says: "I have just returned from Bloemfontein, where I learned that no further movement is probable for three weeks as negotiations are proceeding. I failed to ascertain the nature of the negotiations or whether Sir Alfred Milner's departure from Cape Town is connected with them, but I should not be surprised if the war collapses quickly."

A dispatch to the Standard from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday, says: Four thousand Transvaalians from Colesberg trekked on Saturday and Sunday to the northeast, going by way of the Basutoland border. They will probably be caught at one of the passes.

A striking feature of the advance on Bloemfontein was the abandonment of our communications with Poplar Grove. Lord Roberts, confident in the ability of his transport to meet all immediate needs of the army, deliberately left the enemy at Abraham's kraal to do what they liked. The result fully justified him. The enemy to the south were paralyzed by the boldness and rapidity of the stroke, and Generals Clements and Gatacre were enabled to cross the Orange river almost without opposition.

A Daily Chronicle correspondent at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20th, says: "The civil government has been reorganized. J. A. Collins, Under Secretary of the Interior in Steyn's executive, has been appointed Landrost. Steyn is regarded as guilty of fatality, but not influenced by nepotism. He was always Krueger's tool. It has been rumored that he has reaped financial benefits from this connection, but the report is not substantiated. Mr. Fischer played the part of Steyn's Menchistopheles."

LONDON, March 22.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: It is reported from Pretoria that a scheme has been arranged for the amalgamation of the Transvaal and the Free State. Krueger will become President of the Federated States and Steyn Commandant General of the Boer army. The flag will be the same as that of the Transvaal, with an additional orange color.

Although this story is not confirmed it is not improbable. It is a notorious fact that General Joubert has lost the confidence of the burghers simply because from the first he refused to shut his eyes to the inevitable result of the war. With all the burghers in the field it might not be difficult to secure a formal indorsement of this rumored scheme.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Sun cable from Pretoria, March 20th 1 p. m., via Lourenzo Marques says: A dispatch from Kromstadt, Orange Free State, dated March 18th, says: The Pretoria federal commands are here. They are in grand spirits. They are ready for the enemy and are even defiantly awaiting the British advance. President Krueger and Steyn addressed a vast camp meeting today. The Transvaal President made an impassioned appeal to the burghers to maintain a rigid fight for freedom. He told them to be certain that the ultimate result of the war would be that the Boer republic would retain their independence, despite the temporary British occupation of Bloemfontein.

President Steyn followed President Krueger in a strong speech. He told the burghers that the Free State was far from conquered because its capital had been occupied by the British. He informed the burghers that England had finally refused to allow the republic to retain independent status. Therefore, the republic had to do now as to fight to the last. President Steyn said that in the six months the war had been going on the Boers had lost less than the men killed, and that the fighting was really commencing.

SHELDON EDITION.

# The Topeka Daily Capital.

SHELDON EDITION.

TOPEKA, KAN., TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

**A BURNING PRAYER AND RESOLVE**  
The prayer of the people of the Free State, as expressed in the following resolution, was adopted at a meeting held at the residence of the late General Gatacre, on the 19th inst.

**STARRYING INDIA.**  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been arrested in the Free State, and who are now in the hands of the British authorities.

**THE WAR SPIRIT.**  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been arrested in the Free State, and who are now in the hands of the British authorities.

**PROHIBITION TESTED.**  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been arrested in the Free State, and who are now in the hands of the British authorities.

**COLORADO'S BURDEN.**  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been arrested in the Free State, and who are now in the hands of the British authorities.

**THE CRY FOR WORK.**  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been arrested in the Free State, and who are now in the hands of the British authorities.

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of having concocted false accounts or been accessories thereto.  
The Transvaal Government, when granting the concession to the railway, undertook to guarantee the interest on all the shares or debentures issued by the company, provided the amount issued did not exceed £9,600 per English mile of railroad. Now the Transvaal Government complains that by producing false accounts the company claimed from them an amount of interest largely in excess of the capital subscribed or required, as the cost of laying the railway was much under the limit of £9,600 per mile.

According to my information the company's directors, who are being prosecuted on this charge, admit that the cost was not £9,600, but allege that they were compelled to make the charge higher in order to conceal the bribes which they had to pay President Krueger and his familiars and most of the members of the Pretoria Volksraad, including some of the generals now engaged in the war.

**Mafeking Not Believed.**  
LONDON, March 23, 2:15 p. m.—Col. Plumer apparently has retired to Crocodile Pools and Mafeking seems farther off than ever from relief. This news was contained in a dispatch from Bulawayo, dated Monday, March 19, and published in the second edition of the Times. These advices add that the base hospital has been brought back to Gaborone, though the correspondent further says it is thought the object of the Boer demonstration of March 15 and March 16 was to cover the removal of the siege guns from Mafeking.

General French's activity in the Orange Free State may well be preliminary to a forward movement by Lord Roberts with the main army. A dispatch from Bloemfontein dated Thursday, March 22, says: President Krueger is reported to have issued a proclamation declaring that Great Britain is in dire stress and that the Russians have occupied London.

A Springfontein telegram published in the second edition of the Times says: "The apparent submissive attitude of the Free Staters should be accepted with caution. The large proportion of obsolete, inferior weapons being turned in by them to the British is giving the impression that large stores of modern Mausers are being concealed." The Outlook's special correspondent at Cape Town says: "Feeling is running strong against the leniency with which rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities."

**Fighting Now On.**  
LONDON, March 23, 6:55 p. m.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town dated today, General French's cavalry brigade is fighting eastward of Bloemfontein.

**APPLETON & CO. FAIL.**  
The Great Publishing House in a Receiver's Hands.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The old publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. has gone into the hands of a receiver. Assets \$3,604,028.93 and liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, \$1,604,028.93, or an apparent surplus of \$2,000,000. The firm came to grief by doing an installment business. The installment business to a publishing house means the delivery of an entire set of books on the payment of the value of one of them, and the collection of the rest in monthly installments of the price of one book. If there are twenty-four volumes in the set, that means that it is two years before the money for the set is collected. It is a paying business, because in these days of cut rates in books purchasers pay the full price when they buy on the installment plan.

Appleton & Co.'s business in this line was entirely successful. They sold so many more books than they expected to sell that they went broke, as the saying is. Of course, they had to pay for royalties, to pay all expenses of printing and binding and delivering, and that tied up their working capital and made them borrow money. They borrowed easily, because they had not been in the habit of doing so, and the bigger their business became, the more they borrowed. After the Harper failure it became more difficult to handle this paper, and the banks that had before been willing to renew loans were unwilling to make further renewals.

The first of these loans came due today, and in the next sixty or ninety days more of them, aggregating between \$500,000 and \$700,000, will be due. It was impossible to pay them, for the reason that nearly \$1,000,000 of the firm's money was tied up in installment sales. In this emergency the creditors of the concern were called in, and they went over the whole business of the concern. They agreed that reorganization was necessary, and that with proper management and the introduction of more working capital, with a proper extension of debts, the business would be all right.

**Delagoa Bay Award.**  
NEW YORK, March 22.—George W. Van Sicken, president of the American Council of the South African Republics and advocate in America for the Transvaal, today sent the following official letter to the Portuguese Minister at Washington:

"Dear Sir—I am in a position to offer to you, as I do, to lend the Government of Portugal the sum necessary to pay the award known as the Delagoa bay award, which has just been made by the Geneva arbitration tribunal, say \$8,000,000. Fair and satisfactory terms to be arranged."

The offer is regarded as a move on the part of the Boers to offset any offer which England may make to Portugal, thus embarrassing the Lisbon Government, and thereby at the same time closing the "rear door" to the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

**CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.**  
My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# Special Sale OF Agate Ware!

Now is the time to replenish your kitchen. Here are some of the prices:

- Bake Pans, Medium ..... 30 cts.
- Bake Pans, Large ..... 50 cts.
- Pudding Pans ..... 20 cts.
- Large Ladles ..... 15 cts.
- Quart Cups ..... 20 cts.
- Dinner Kettles ..... 90 cts.
- Dish Pans ..... 50 cts.
- Soup Plates, Large ..... 20 cts.
- Dinner Plates, Large ..... 20 cts.
- Coffee Pots ..... 35 cts.
- Tea Pots ..... 35 cts.
- Meat Pie Dishes ..... 25 cts.

And a hundred other articles likewise reduced in price.

Our new stock of GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, has at last arrived and we have them in all sizes.

# W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, HouseFurnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES for Coal or Wood.  
NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.  
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scarcy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Bone Lumps.  
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Bruises.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising, it is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c, 50c, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11c.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL DRUGGISTS and PATENT MEDICINE Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.**

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Warranted in bottles and substitutes are sometimes obtained off by unprincipled vendors. The Company, Lincoln, England, are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

# Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

- The Ewa Plantation Co.
- The Waiwala Agricultural Co. Ltd.
- The Kohala Sugar Co.
- The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Kohala Agricultural Co.
- The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The George F. Blake Steam Pumps Weston's Centrifugals.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
- The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# KENTUCKY'S BIG TRIAL

Accused Goebel Killers  
in Court.

TESTIMONY IS VERY THIN

No Very Great Progress Made in  
the Anti-Republican Con-  
spiracy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.—Seventy-five extra police officers and deputy sheriffs guarded the outer entrance to the court house today, while a file of soldiers stood at the doors and passed on the credentials of persons entering the room. The cause of this display of force was the opening of the preliminary hearing of the Goebel suspects. The general public was excluded by an order of Judge Moore, only attorneys, relatives of the deceased, witnesses and officers of the court, being admitted. Those admitted, however, soon filled the court room, which is on the second floor of the building. The Lexington and Winchester militia companies, armed with Winchester rifles, were stationed through various rooms. Only the usual crowd was on the streets and there was no excitement.

Colonel F. C. Campbell and Arthur Goebel appeared at the court house at 9:30 o'clock. A few minutes later ex-Governor John Young Brown, W. R. Ramsey, R. C. Kinkead, and J. C. Sims, attorneys for the defense, arrived.

Judge Moore convened court at 10 o'clock. The prisoners, Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Cinton and John Davis, were brought into the court room and took seats by their counsel. The commonwealth witnesses were called, numbering forty. The name of Sergeant Golden was not in the list.

At the conclusion of the call of the commonwealth witnesses County Attorney Pottsgrrove announced that he was ready for the trial to proceed.

Ex-Governor Brown read the warrant against Powers which charged him with being accessory to the murder of William Goebel. Governor Brown asked for dismissal of defendant on the ground that the warrant was defective in not stating that the crime was committed in Franklin County and did not show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky. County Attorney Pottsgrrove said the warrant followed the lines laid down in criminal cases. Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant.

August Muninger, a Covington undertaker, was called as the first witness. He testified that he was with Senator Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked ahead of Senator Goebel and was just entering the state-house when the shot was fired. He turned back from the state house steps and saw what had happened. He looked toward the executive building and saw that the second window of the corner room was slightly raised. This was the office of the Secretary of State. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other shots, but he said they did not come from the same place. The first shot was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to be from pistols.

Cross-examined by ex-Governor Brown, Colonel Lillard said he saw nobody in the room from which the shots seemed to have been fired and he did not see anyone in the main door or on the steps of the building at the time of the shooting.

There was a long question between the attorneys over the question whether witnesses who had been examined might remain in the court room. The attorneys for defense objected to allowing witnesses to remain because many of them would be witnesses in the trials of Davis and Cinton later, in which practically the same issues were involved. Judge Moore, however, ruled that witnesses who had testified might remain.

Policeman Wingate Thompson was the next witness introduced. He was not in the State-house yard when the shooting occurred, but arrived as the crowd was carrying Senator Goebel out of the yard. He saw armed men at the entrance to the Executive building and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard among them.

Detective Dee Armstrong, of Louisville, said that after the military authorities allowed the detectives to enter the Executive building several days after the shooting, he visited the various State officers for the purpose of securing the names of persons who were in the building at the time of the shooting. He said that Secretary Powers refused to tell him who were in the office of the Secretary of State at the time of the shooting and declined to say who was in charge, but said that he (Powers) was out of the city that day.

At 12.05 court adjourned until 1:30.

**President McKinley Interviewed.**

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Col. Andrew Cowan, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader, and John Marshall, Republican Lieutenant Governor of the State, all prominent Republicans and friends of Governor Taylor, called at the White House before the Cabinet meeting today and had a half hour's conversation with the President on the political situation in Kentucky. On leaving the Executive mansion they

stated that they had called on Mr. McKinley for the sole purpose of explaining to him the exact situation in the State and what had led up to the present conditions of affairs.

They said that they assured the President that they did not want Federal troops to be sent to the State or any Federal interference whatever. They had not asked for a Congressional investigation, they said, nor would they ask for one, as they did not want it. On February 21 the principal parties in interest had signed an agreement by which each party agreed to submit the questions involved to the courts for a final determination and to abide by their decision. This agreement, it is said, stipulated that either party feeling aggrieved might appeal from the lower court to the Court of Appeals, and then to the Supreme Court of the United States. This part of the agreement, it was said, reads as follows:

"Should any party after the final determination of the causes by the Court of Appeals desire a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States to review such determination it is agreed that such writ shall be immediately applied for and diligently prosecuted if secured, and that all parties to said causes will unite in an application to said Federal Supreme Court to docket and advance said causes and to give them the earliest hearing and determination possible."

Cowan and his associates claim the Goebel partisans have done a number of things which indicated they were not acting in good faith. Nevertheless they did not expect any serious clashing, but on the contrary believed that all of the interests involved would abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was not at all probable that either party would be satisfied with anything short of a decision by the highest court in the land.

## IFACE DECLARED.

Jarnegie and Frick Unite and Form a Trust.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.), March 21.—Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick have buried the hatchet. Frick's suit to secure about \$15,000,000 as his share of the Carnegie interests has been declared off. Frick, Lovejoy and all the others who have been somewhat hostile to Carnegie are to stay in the firm. A new company, with a capital of \$50,000,000 will be incorporated next week under the laws of Pennsylvania, and the new company will at once begin plans for the creation of additional plants on a large scale. All constituent companies will be united. The new company will be able to manufacture the same products which are now being furnished by the National Steel Company, American Tin Plate Company, Federal Steel Plate Company and American Steel and Wire Company.

## No Charge Against Methuen.

LONDON, March 22.—Replying to the House of Commons to-day to a series of questions on the subject of General Lord Methuen and his alleged disagreements with the officers of his column, which have caused considerable scandal, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, declared that no charge had been brought against General Methuen by Colonel Gough or any other officer. Colonel Gough, he added, has been informed that an inquiry would be held into his case. Colonel Gough is alleged to have been ordered home by General Methuen after declining to obey a command issued by the latter, and the Colonel demands a trial by court-martial.

## IT IS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment. Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S. citizen.

Mr. DeForrest D. Judd, of Georgia St., says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

A serious riot has occurred at the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney, C.B., among Italian employees. James Beckham, a newly appointed chief of police, was fatally stabbed.

A gold statue of Maud Adams, the actress, will be sent to the Paris fair to typify the American Girl. The choice of Miss Adams is criticized owing to her inferior physical development.

A sensational suit has begun in Sonoma county, Cal., for the wealth of John D. Lodge, a pioneer. He is said to have had a wife and family in England.

## COFFEE OF BRAZIL.

President Salles Talks of the Commercial Outlook.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23.—In a conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Carlos Salles, President of the Republic, said:

"The great need of Brazil is to furnish new markets and to enlarge the former ones for the coffee of Brazil. Of course you will understand that I cannot speak of all diplomatic measures taken to advance the cause in Europe, but our endeavor savours of hope. I have taken charge of the propaganda in Europe. I am informed that in Germany, Italy, and especially in Spain, everything is progressing wonderfully."

"It is almost certain that commercial conventions will be made by which Belgium will take all the coffee if not far more than has been heretofore taken by Havre, while Hamburg, Genoa, Trieste, Fiume, Barcelona and Spanish ports will more than double what has been sent to other French ports."

"Already arrangements have been made with the German, Austrian, Italian and other lines with Santos, Rio Janeiro and Bahia on the Brazilian end and Cadiz, Valencia and Barcelona at the Spanish end."

"I am sure that I am not unduly sanguine when I say that should France continue to insist on her present selfish policy she alone will lose by her want of foresight."

"From Belgium, Spain, Italy and other countries the French consumers of coffee will receive their usual if not far larger quantities of our coffee at a price far inferior to what they now pay while all the trade between France and Brazil in articles brought at present in Paris can be furnished us just as well by London, Berlin and other European markets."

"The Centro de Savora de Cafe is only waiting for the last word of our Ministers at Rio de Janeiro and in Europe to begin a crusade in favor of our coffee in every city and town in Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Russia."

"We have received telegrams from the Spanish agent Barragan, who left Rio at the end of February, confirming all the statements made to us while here."

"The present policy of Spain, after using all her coffee and sugar-producing colonies, is highly profitable not only to her different markets, but also to ours."

"The policy of Italy is also very favorable to the growth of our trade, and all the ports of the Mediterranean. We have already powerful allies in the Lloyds of Austria and Royal Hungarian Ship, which are already making voyages between Brazil and the ports of the Levant, where we expect to extend the sale of our coffee to Constantinople as well as other ports."

"Early in May and perhaps in April we hope to be able to show a great improvement in our foreign trade. The more we extend the use of our product the better the price of the article."

The correspondent of the Associated Press today received a telegram from Paris stating that M. Caijaux, Minister of Finance, has resolved to double the duty on Brazilian coffee, and he requested Dr. Campos Salles, President of the Republic of Brazil, to state what would be the policy of his Government in such an event, and what would be the result, financially and commercially, to Brazil and to France. His Excellency said that the two governments were still in the act of negotiating in regard to the question of coffee; in fact, the Brazilian Government required a decrease of at least 30 per cent on the actual tariff, to begin with. The system of maximum and minimum tariff was adopted in France in 1892 and Brazil, adopting the same system, had no intention of making reprisals, but meant simply to oblige those countries that employed a prohibitive duty to modify the practice or suffer the consequences. In the facts stated in the telegram are true, then a series of articles published in the *Secur* are true and the act, classified by M. Ives Guoyot an act of madness on the part of the Minister of Finance, would cause the ruin of French trade with Brazil without in any way affecting Brazil.

All the Brazilian coffee sold in France would reach the French markets through Belgium, Spain, Italy, and even Germany, at a cheaper price, while all the goods imported at present from France would be bought in London, Hamburg and other European markets at as cheap or even cheaper prices; the only sufferer would be France, and the latter would be compelled to procure new consumers for about 7,000,000 francs of French cloths and trimmings; 7,000,000 francs of playthings, brushes, buttons, etc.; 6,000,000 francs of prepared skins; 8,000,000 of butter; 8,000,000 of cotton goods; 6,000,000 of ready-made clothes; 3,000,000 of wines; over 2,000,000 of meat products; 2,000,000 of drugs and medicines; 1,000,000 of machinery, and for many millions of francs of silks, glass and hardware, saddles, crystals, perfumery, etc. Dr. Campos Salles refuses to believe that France will adopt so suicidal a policy towards a country that is, if possible, more French in its habits, policy and manners than Portuguese, having even adopted the 14th of July as a national festival.

The President showed statistics proving that the policy, supposed to have been adopted to protect the coffee-growing colonies of France, does not even benefit her colonies, and that out of about 1,500,000 bags of coffee used in France no more than 15,000 bags are produced by her colonies, and the President affirmed that in the State of S. Paulo there are hundreds of fazendas that produce over 20,000 bags of coffee.

The House adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of letters on file in the Department from citizens of the United States complaining of ill treatment while in the South African republics.

The Canadian and Mexican Governments have declared San Francisco an infected port and will quarantine all vessels coming from there.

Ice floes in the Exploit river, near Quebec, have swept away the \$100,000 railway bridge. Express and mail trains are unable to proceed.

## Some of the Cured.

Mrs. GEORGE BEATTY, Cured of Sciatic Rheumatism.

CHARLES NORRIS, Cured of Lumbago.

JOHN BEWITT, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

Mrs. SARAH LANTZ, Cured of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

A. S. SHOEMAKER, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

FRANK LONG, Cured of Muscular Rheumatism.

ADAM SALM, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

GILBERT UPDEGRAFF, Cured of Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. J. E. JEWETT, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

Mrs. M. E. FOX, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

The above are a few cases from hundreds cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are troubled with rheumatism, write us. Advice will cost you nothing.

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People Cure Rheumatism

They have effected cures where eminent physicians failed and have given health and happiness to hundreds of tortured victims. Chronic cases yield to this remedy as if to magic and the trouble never returns. No sufferer from any form of Rheumatism can afford to neglect this specific.

Absolute proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure Rheumatism in all its forms will be furnished upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

## VENEZUELAN TROUBLES.

Warlike Movements of a Gunboat and Transport.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: It is reported that the mail ship Orinoco, flying the Venezuelan flag, has left here with an armed guard and with Venezuelan troops. The destination of the troops is unknown. The Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo, which arrived here on Tuesday, brought 150 soldiers on their way to Bolivar. Twenty of the soldiers, it is said, were transferred to the mail ship to act as a guard. When the steamship left the gunboat followed.

The National W. C. T. U. officers announce their headquarters in the Temple in Chicago will be moved on April 18 to Rest Cottage, Miss Frances F. Willard's old home in Evanston. Rest Cottage will be used for the headquarters while the annex will be preserved just as Miss Willard arranged it.

## A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Tongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

Invisible cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of

Merioneth, Poseidon, and

Kainsaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market. Only such goods as are dependable whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear"

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.

## BULKY BUT NOT STRONG.

The assumption that Russia is powerful enough to defy the British Empire is evidently not shared by the Russians themselves. Otherwise there would have been a movement on Turkey and another on the Indian frontier long ago. That Russia hates Great Britain, as most other powers do, may be conceded, but the hatred is tempered with a prudence which apparently puts the day of collision, if it ever is to come, very far off. This prudence, due to a conscious weakness, has been shown in the relations of Russia with a much smaller state than Britain; for when the Czar wanted to coerce Japan at the moment of her triumph over China, he felt called upon to ask the Kaiser and the Government of France to come to his aid so the Japanese might be properly impressed.

Russia is vast indeed, geographically, but bulk does not make greatness. The mere bulk of China kept the nations in awe for a century. General Gordon warned Europe about "rousing the drowsy Chinese giant," and Lord Wolsey spoke of the "somber menace" of the uncouth barbarian of the Mongol Empire. Just before the Japan-China war Emperor William painted an allegorical picture representing all Europe called to arms against the poor Chinaman, whose placid, peaceful face the imperial magician had transformed into a hideous effigy of war. Yet within a few months Japan had smashed the prestige of China as one of her samurai might have broken a tea bowl with his mailed fist. Despite China's four hundred millions, her last fatal stand was made at Wei-hai-Wei against an army but 20,000 strong, which carried all its artillery on the backs of mules. Even that little force was enough to show how puerile was the threat of China's anger. What Japan did was to differentiate bulk from strength, and that is what must also be done in the case of Russia before we can arrive at a fair estimate of her power to do mischief among the nations.

What makes an aggressive, warlike power? What are the qualities and possessions needed by it, aside from the avarice or ambition which is the mainspring of aggression? Military adaptability is one thing, but the modern Russians have never possessed this in any very marked degree. Their wars with Napoleon gave them no distinction save for that prudence which led them to take refuge behind a dreadful winter. In defending the Crimea they did strenuous work for a time, but defeat there led to the collapse of a war which greater Russia, judged by bulk alone, ought to have been able to continue indefinitely. When war came between Russia and Turkey in 1877 the Turks were themselves out whipping the Russians; and in the opinion of military experts, if they had enjoyed the benefits of a modern organization and commissariat they would have won the ultimate victory. Russia was, however, beaten in another fashion. On approaching Constantinople, she found the British lion in the path and her spirit of conquest oozed and dribbled away. One might have thought the bear a sheep from the way the British rebuff was taken.

Next to military adaptability—a thing which implies patriotism, public spirit, love of conquest and desire for the public good, qualities as unknown to the Russian moujik as they are to the Chinese coolie—we have to consider financial resources. A poor nation cannot make expensive wars, and Russia is too poor to even care for her own starving peasants. She is so impoverished that when it came to the point of paying for new artillery she tried the unique experiment of a disarmament conference. Without money to put great armies and a big navy on a war footing; with few strategic railroads; with a public service honeycombed with corruption and a people permeated with the essence of nihilism, Russia is in most respects another sort of China—imposing to look at withal, but as unsubstantial as a shell.

If the time is to come when battle lines are drawn against the Slav, it promises to be far distant. The Slav is alone in Europe with his ideas of mediæval power and, despite the unnatural alliance with France, he is without a friend that would stand the test of self-interest. Opposed to him is the spirit of the age, and this he knows he cannot combat, and therefore seeks to circumvent by his Oriental craft. But he never can triumph in the task. The civilized world is against him, and he must either become a part of that world or be crushed back to the solitudes whence he emerged.

A Western railroad is taking time by the forelock and trying to fix up a scheme to attract Boers, who object to British rule, to America. Both the Boers and America might go further and fare worse.

The Delagoa bay award may embarrass Portugal, but she will be still more embarrassed, probably, if she does not pay it.

People who choose the Advertiser's timely summary of the world's doings get all the news that is fit to print and are not obliged to take San Francisco yellow journals into the family circle.

There are ten unchartered Chinese societies in Honolulu, some of which the Consul says are ready for highbidding. If the Bow Wong Wai gets through the charter stockade they will try to follow. Better keep them all out.

Complaint comes from Maui that some of the inter-island steamers touching there do not bring the Honolulu mail. Where the blame lies the Maui people and their Oahu correspondents have a right to find out. Is this cessation of public service a further result of the retrenchment of postal expenses?

The steamer Cleveland has had better luck in escaping salvage than she had off Lower California ten or eleven years ago. The "hoodoo ship" rolled about with her shaft broken until she was picked up by a Cedros Island steamer, taken to San Diego and libeled for \$20,000. At that time the Cleveland was known as the Sirius, alias Scandinavia. In the present case the steamer managed to reach Hilo under her own sail.

Appleton's publishing house has gone to the wall with an unencumbered stock asset of \$2,000,000. The trouble was caused by selling books on the installment plan and tying up a big capital, while money was borrowed for current expenses. Everything went well until the Harpers failed, whereupon the Appletons could not make loans as formerly. Being unable to collect installments faster than they became due, the big firm was forced into the hands of a receiver.

There is a partial truce in South Africa waiting upon the issue of some kind of secret overtures now being made. Krueger, it seems, has sent three commissioners to Europe, but the immediate occasion of the pause in the campaign is connected in the public mind with Sir Alfred Milner's guess in the North. One may risk a guess that the British victories on the one hand and the Boer threat to destroy Johannesburg and the Rand on the other has put both combatants in a humor to compromise.

Dr. Wood, who proposes to retire from the Presidency of the Board of Health, can hardly be spared, but he has certainly earned a rest. His labors are and have been severe; the skill and industry with which he battled with the plague at its worst must have drawn heavily on his vital force. It is suggested that, on his retirement from office, some substantial recognition be made of his services. Seeing that he has worked without salary and dropped his private practice, Dr. Wood certainly deserves a handsome testimonial.

March shows a record of 112 deaths. Consumption leads the list of destructive maladies with a total of twenty-one victims, while the bubonic plague is credited with but six. Consumption, therefore, has been three and a half times more fatal than the Asiatic scourge. Typhoid fever carried off nineteen, a showing which implies, among other things, that a great deal of the water drunk in town during February and March was poisonous. As usual the Hawaiians suffered the greater mortality, their dwindling numbers having been reduced by fifty-three.

Young Malletta Tanu, who had a brief and troubled career as a King in Samoa, has asked for an education. Secretary Hay suggests that he be sent to school in Europe at the expense of the three powers. It is usually no kindness to a Samoan to transplant him to a northern climate for a term of years, and Mr. Hay's plan might be humanely modified so as to send the ex-Royal youth to Honolulu. He could get a good education here at less risk to his health from unaccustomed cold and from homesickness. A visit to the United States and Europe could then come as the finishing touch.

We are inclined to think that plague has often visited San Francisco's Chinatown of late years without becoming known as such to the public. There is no reason, climatic or otherwise, why plague should not exist there and its absence from the damp, squalid, underground quarters of the poorer part of the population would be surprising, particularly in view of the habitual use by the Chinese of imported Oriental foodstuffs. But the case does not rest wholly upon logical supposition. Entomologist doctors say that deaths in Chinatown—particularly seven that occurred a year ago last November—were those of bubonic plague diagnosed under different names. The cases now deemed suspicious are not to be laughed away. Their peculiarities are of a kind to warrant the quarantine which British, Columbian and Mexican ports have established against San Francisco ships.

## COUNCIL OF STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

seems to me just as much a matter of interest that payment should be made to other persons who have not received their money. It appears to me this is a matter which should not be put off any longer. If the only reason for not paying it is that it is not a proper matter for this Council to pass, then I think we will have to cut out about two-thirds of what we are considering. I move that the claim be taken up with the appropriation bill, Act 3." Carried.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Robinson, reported items 21A, 21B and 21C for expenses of Hawaiian Consulate, San Francisco, amounting to \$178, unpaid bills for December, and recommended they be inserted in the appropriation bill.

Moved by Robinson that the report be laid on the table and taken up with the appropriation bill. Carried.

Chairman Gear read the report of the Committee on Interior Department, Act 3.

Iensenberg moved the report be laid on the table and considered in connection with the bill. Carried.

Chairman Gear then read the committee's report on Interior Department covering items in Act 4. The chairman moved that the report also be laid on the table and taken up with the appropriation bill. Carried.

Under unfinished business, the Council then took up line 55, Act 2, Honolulu Fire Department, \$41,464.

The committee report upon this item was to increase it to \$66,164.

Achi moved that the report of the committee be amended by inserting Palama for Kalihl where the word occurs in the recommendation for a fire station in that district.

Jones did not see the use of the item of \$4,500 for a hook and ladder truck, stating that the big buildings are, or ought to be, constructed so the use of ladders will not be required. "It may be I am a little prejudiced against the hook and ladder business," said he, "but some will remember that I was a member of the volunteer hook and ladder company organized here about forty years ago. Well, we were, of course, always first at the feast, but made a fizzle of the fire. We had a banner presented to us by some ladies as a mark of esteem for our valor. I was very instrumental in getting the banner presented to the boys. After that I sent in my resignation, but nothing was done with it and finally they expelled me for non-payment of dues. Therefore, you make think I am a little prejudiced. It seems to me if we strike out the item of \$4,500, we will save something. I move that this item pass at \$61,664."

Robertson: "I think I know how some money can be saved. If an amendment is made so that the item for a new fire engine house for No. 1 will read 'for Palama,' I think it would be a move in the right direction. There is not sufficient effort, except in a few places, for the mere attachment of a hose to the hydrants, to reach any distance. I therefore move an amendment by striking out the item for a new station house and insert the \$12,000 item for Palama."

Iensenberg: "We have in this bill, and in bill No. 4, recommendations for improvements in the water system. It should be done. People are living in Nuuanu valley who have to go four or five days without water. A house burned down there and when the engines got there, there was not a drop of water. The government ought to pay for that loss. We have got a chance to do something now, so let's do it. I am in favor of passing the bill according to the committee's report. The improvements in the water system include Nuuanu, Kalihl, and Waikiki and I am told there will be a pressure of 125 pounds, enough to supply a hose without an engine."

Allen: "I would like to explain that our object in recommending the three hose carriages and accompaniments, was this: We recommended one for Nuuanu, one for Kalihl or Palama and one for Waikiki. The Water Commissioner assures us that with the new pumping station at Kalihl and an addition of seventy-five hydrants there will be pressure enough to do the work of a steam engine. I consider these three hose wagons and extra hydrants very necessary."

President Dole put the motion to pass the item as reported by the committee, namely, \$66,164, with the amendment proposed by Achi to change Kalihl to Palama. Carried.

Robertson moved that line 54, Act 2, repairs, furniture, etc., for government buildings, \$7,000, be taken up.

Robertson renewed his amendment of the preceding session to make the item read, repairs, etc., for the Judiciary building.

Jones moved the item pass as in the bill.

President Dole put the original motion to strike the item out of the bill. Motion lost.

Motion put that the item be amended to read repairs to Judiciary building. Motion also lost.

Motion that the item pass as it appears in the bill. Carried.

Adjourned at 5 p. m.

## REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to twice their normal size. Mr. S. Maddy's ointment on my wife's shoulders and back. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she was able to get up and breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since. A. B. PARKER, the sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., 101 N. 4th St., for H. I.

The brig, the J. D. Spreckels on her way to Guam anchored outside last evening. She stopped for water. Her trip from San Francisco was the fastest this season. She made the run in thirteen days.

## INHUMAN ACT

## Dogs Set on Chinese By Guards.

The Victim Dies and William Hannis Of the Maui Sanitary Guard Is Arrested.

News of a distasteful act of inhumanity comes from Wailuku, Maui. William Hannis, a guard employed by the Hana Board of Health, is under arrest, charged with the killing of an old Chinese upon whom he set his dogs. The Chinese was fearfully mangled, and died some days ago. If reports are true, Hannis will have a serious crime to answer for. Conflicting stories are told of the incidents of the affair, but it is agreed that Hannis, whose duty it was to prevent persons from going from the Koolau side into Hana, urged on his dogs to attack the man until they had injured him in a terrible manner.

The Chinese, Akiona, was one of the most prominent residents of Peahi, and lived near Halehaku. He started for Wailuku, Koolau, to buy some rice. According to his own story, he was stopped at Honomau by a Board of Health guard, who made him return, as Hana district did not allow any one to enter from central Maui.

Being old, he had become weary, and was also weak from want of food. He asked the native guard to be permitted to get something to eat from a friend nearby, and received an assent. Leaving this friend's house shortly afterward, a white man met him who cursed him and struck him for alleged delay in returning. He hurried on and a little further halted to gather some fruit. Here the white man and native caught up with him and raged him again for being slow. They set their dogs on him and before he could escape he was shockingly hurt.

The Chinese was found by Dr. McConkey and Mr. Jaeger to be in a serious condition, and was taken to Palama. He told the doctor and Jaeger the story of his maltreatment. He seemed to be growing strong for a few days; then he became suddenly worse and died. He leaves a wife and several children who were entirely dependent on him for support. Intense indignation was aroused in the community by his treatment, and Hannis' arrest followed. Another version of the affair is to the effect that the Chinese was ordered not to pass by Guard Hannis, and, failing to understand the command or to obey it, Hannis set the dogs on him. Hannis will be tried in a few days by the Wailuku District Court on a charge of manslaughter.

## Willett &amp; Gray.

Willett & Gray's circular of March 15th sums up the sugar market as follows:

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 249,450 tons last week and 230,216 tons last year.

Raws.—The week under review has been one of strength and some considerable activity on improving conditions with an established advance of 1-16c per lb. at close. The receipts increased to 35,575 tons for the week, and meltings to 32,000 tons giving a small increase of stocks, 3,575 tons. The quantity of cane sugars on offer from the new crops of Cuba and the West Indies is much less than is usual for this season, being evidently held back for some reason. The stock in Cuba is now 99,500 tons, or 36,000 tons more than last year. There will be no considerable arrival of Javas until August. All the cane sugars available during the next few months will be wanted, and if they are not offered as promptly as they may be required, a rapid advance may be established, temporarily at least. The tone and tendency is toward continued firmness and improvement.

Refined.—During the early part of the week irregularity existed, with concessions in prices by the different refiners to obtain the business, but later the demand increased and shadings have given place to firmer holding of list prices. Only a few grades of softs are now shaded. No guarantees are given and delays in shipments are limited to one week. It is natural to expect more demand from now forward for refined sugars and also to expect an improvement in prices in sympathy with the strength of the raw sugar market. The difference between raws and refined is now reduced to 52c per 100 lbs. It is advisable to carry a full line of stock with the busy season of consumption, which is still some ways ahead with the coming of spring weather.

European markets have continued firm and fluctuating within narrow limits, beet sugars closing at 10s. against 9s. 10½d. last week. No news of special importance comes from the foreign beet fields. Our Hamburg cable shows that American refiners are again buying beet sugar, evidently as a result of the small offerings of cane supplies. Beet sugars are now on the parity of 4½c for 36 test centrifugals.

Receipts for week, 35,575 tons; meltings, 32,000 tons, an increase of 4,000 tons, and stock 149,950 tons, against 167,216 tons last year. One of the large refineries started up again this week. Cuba has 120 centrals now grinding against 112 last year, producing receipts of 15,500 tons for week with 99,500 tons now in stock against 63,000 tons last year.

## McKinley Wants Gear.

Geo. D. Gear, who left in the Doric Saturday goes direct to Washington. He stated before leaving that an important dispatch received by the Gaelic from President McKinley was the cause of his hurried trip. He expects to return in about a month.

On account of lack of water Pahala, Honouapo and Naalehu mills are not grinding steadily.

## "Who Gives to All Denies All."

This is as true of the spendthrift of health as of the waster of money. Do not waste your health by allowing your blood to continue impure, but purify, vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Dyspepsia—"My husband doctored a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. I cured my sick headaches." Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Warrington, Vi.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver and kidney troubles and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## ABOUT SUGAR.

Report or Agent Saylor to Washington—Some Interesting Facts.

C. E. Saylor, the special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, has sent in a report to the Government at Washington, of observations made by him on the sugar industry of Hawaii during his recent visit in Honolulu. Mr. Saylor says:

In pursuance of my plan of investigating the agricultural resources of the Hawaiian Islands, I recently made a trip there and you may be interested in a short note touching some of the facts relative to the sugar industry. I was somewhat prevented from making a personal inspection of a large number of the plantations themselves on account of the prevalence of the bubonic plague at Honolulu. This isolated Honolulu from the rest of the islands by quarantine, so I was compelled to make most of my stay in Honolulu, this being the headquarters of everything that has anything to do with the Hawaiian Islands. Of course, it is the main field for gathering figures and facts concerning sugar. All the plantations have headquarters here and all business in the islands is directed from here.

The plague itself is quite a factor, affecting the condition of the sugar industry on account of the likelihood of plague breaking out any time on the plantations among the Chinese or Japs, which would prevent exporting the sugar or the further probability of ports of the United States quarantining against the sugar from certain sections of the islands, or in fact all sections, if this trouble should keep up or spread. There has been quite a material slump in prices of sugar stock in places where sugar must necessarily sympathize with this panicky situation. I notice, however, that the latest news says Honolulu has enjoyed a period of ten days without any new cases, at the same time it mentions the fact that it has spread to another island, at which place they have had six deaths.

The custom of rating the production on the islands is not based on amount of cane produced to the acre, but on the amount of sugar produced to the acre. Some of these plantations can give you some wonderful records in this respect. I presume there is nothing like it in any other place in the world. Take the large sugar plantation near Honolulu, about 6,000 acres. This plantation produced an average of 10-11 tons of sugar per acre last year. They had smaller strips of ground that went as high as fourteen tons of sugar per acre, but the above is the average. Quite a number of plantations or sugar plants do nearly as well, but not all of the present acreage on the island produce sugar as successfully as that. It seems to be the universal opinion among those best posted that the islands will be able to produce, when all her resources have been called into action, about 600,000 tons of sugar, but about half of this cannot be produced any cheaper than that in the United States on account of additional cost of pumping water for irrigating lands on higher altitudes.

The islands have not worked up any definite data as to the actual cost of pumping water for the various altitudes, but I was permitted to see some figures along that line, which are being prepared for that very purpose, and these point very strongly to the fact that the ability of the island to produce sugar as cheaply as that now exported will be something below the figure of 250,000 tons. They produce about three crops in four years. In some instances they are able to produce one ratoon crop, while in others the rule is for a single crop. We are not able to give just at this time the relative proportion. The best authority puts the crop proportion of sugar at five tons per acre on an average season, taking the plantations as they run throughout the islands. It costs about \$14 per acre per season to fertilize an acre of cane.

## Plague in San Francisco.

Dr. W. E. Taylor is in receipt of letters from President Williamson of the San Francisco Board of Health wherein the latter states that slides made on the first plague case in San Francisco were indicative of the bubonic plague germs. Animals inoculated with the same fluids died shortly afterward, the postmortems disclosing bacilli resembling those of plague. Dr. Kinyoun of the Marine Hospital service agrees with President Williamson in the conclusion that the plague is a visitor in San Francisco's Chinatown. Through statistics sent by Dr. Taylor on Honolulu's epidemic, the Frisco health authorities found an increased mortality had occurred in January and February, which was attributed to pneumonia. Doctors Williamson and Kinyoun are clearly of the opinion that many of these were plague cases.

## ANOTHER CASE

## Catherine Sullivan a Plague Victim.

Died Saturday Night After a Brief Illness—Body Cremated—A Palama Suspect.

(From Monday's Daily.)

One plague case was reported on Saturday. Catherine Sullivan, van, age 13, from house on Liliha and School streets, was the victim. She died at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The post-mortem examination showed unmistakable signs of plague and yesterday morning the body was incinerated.

It was generally reported around town that Catherine Sullivan had been attending the High School; that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room, and was taken sick on Friday last while in her class. This report, however, is proved a mistake by the fact that both Mrs. Derby and Professor Scott assert that the girl had never attended the school. Her relations say the same thing.

The seventy-first case of bubonic plague in Honolulu was discovered last Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the patient was dead, and early yesterday morning the body was cremated on Quarantine Island.

Catherine Sullivan, age 13, from her home on Liliha and School streets, was the victim. Dr. Camp attended the case and found it extremely suspicious, and reported it as such and the usual precautions were taken. Dr. Hoffmann performed the autopsy and discovered unmistakable signs of plague. The house from which the girl was taken is strictly guarded and the inhabitants have been removed into quarantine.

It was reported to health headquarters yesterday morning that Catherine Sullivan had been up to the day preceding her death attending the High School and that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room. Another informant stated that the girl had been taken sick while in her class on Friday afternoon last. These reports, although they were all over town yesterday and many parents were considerably excited over the affair, were groundless as far as can be ascertained. Mrs. Derby and Prof. Scott both informed the Advertiser that Catherine Sullivan had not been attending school at all. Dr. Wood also stated to a reporter that T. F. Hope, the stepfather of the deceased, had informed him that the young girl had not been to any school for a very long time.

Board of Health Officer A. A. Fox made the following report at headquarters yesterday, concerning the Sullivan case: "T. F. Hope, stepfather of the young girl who died last night of plague, worked under me as guard from the 1st until the 25th of March in charge of 'Russian Frank's' premises. His duties were at night and I always found him a very careful man who obeyed orders." It is thought possible that infection may have been taken in Hope's clothing from the block in which he had been on guard, to the house on Liliha and School streets. Should this be proved to be the case it will make the third case of plague known to have originated through the guarding of infected premises. "Russian Frank's" premises, while they have at no time been under suspicion of infection, are situated in the block, in the rear of the Judiciary building, recently quarantined by the Board of Health on account of plague cases in that area.

There were many cases of sickness investigated Saturday afternoon and yesterday; one which is being closely watched is the case of Sarah Laa, age 13, living on Ah In lane, Waikiki, of the Insane Asylum road. Dr. Davis was called there about noon yesterday and found a young Hawaiian girl whose trouble he was unable to definitely diagnose. A swelling was noticeable in the maxillary glands, though the temperature was only a little over 100. Dr. Davis in his report recommended that the case be carefully watched. In speaking to a reporter the doctor said: "The case looks very much like one of plague."

## Artillery Duel Near Warrenton.

KIMBERLEY, Thursday, March 23.—There was a smart artillery duel near Warrenton yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blewitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which used cordite, but ineffectively. The British battery replied with effect and silenced the Boer fire. The Boers sent two shells near the railroad station, which was not damaged.

A scouting party got too close to the bank of the river and encountered a hot fire. The men were unable to get away and it was impossible to relieve them without loss, the party being obliged to wait for darkness in order to escape. The party retired with only one wounded. This morning brisk firing was resumed at Warrenton about 6:30, but it has now slackened up. A detachment of fusiliers has arrived.

Sweet charity and immortal art were on most excellent terms at the Japanese Loan Exhibit, Thursday and yesterday, at the residence of F. J. Lowrey, Lunalilo and Victoria streets. In dazzling array, exquisite Oriental gems, the handwork of master hands, had been gathered together to make an exhibition calculated to excite the keenest interest and appreciation of those unacquainted with the technical knowledge of Chinese and Japanese art as well as the enthusiasm of the collector and lover of the curious and elegant.



## HAWAII NEWS

## Japanese Murdered at Paauilo.

## The Usual Batch of Kicks and Other Interesting News From the Rainy City.

Now Paauilo has a murder case with some of the elements of mystery surrounding it. The man who stands charged with the murder and the victim are Japanese who have lived on the island for some time. The murder was committed last Saturday afternoon and Sheriff Andrews, who happened to be in the vicinity, conducted an inquest. The facts brought out at the inquest were as follows:

Sakuda Mineza and Fujiwara Oriemon were laborers on a ranch owned by Miss Annie Horner, and which is superintended by another Japanese. On Saturday morning Fujiwara induced Sakuda to go with him to a place about one mile from the ranch for the purpose of gathering milkweed for the cows. The men left, one riding horseback and the other walking. About 3 p. m. Mrs. Brako heard a gun shot, but paid no attention to it until she had heard a Japanese was shot.

Some time after the shooting Sakuda walked into the ranch house and told the Japanese woman he had been shot and showed his wound. He asked permission to remain there saying Fujiwara had shot him and he was afraid to go home as Fujiwara might kill him. That night the man died and the shooter was placed under arrest next morning. A Portuguese gave evidence that a Japanese had been to him with a proposition to exchange a clock for a shot gun, that he had let him have the gun Friday afternoon and that it had been returned to his house about four o'clock Saturday afternoon by the Japanese and left in a damaged condition; the ram rod missing and a screw lost. That the Japanese had returned later and tendered payment for the injury done. In the meantime Fujiwara was arrested and the Portuguese at once identified him as the man. The prisoner denied it and remarked that he had never seen the gun and did not know how to shoot. Other witnesses swore that the man was a good shot at quail hunting. Japanese testified that Fujiwara came to the house where the wounded man was and left without making inquiry regarding his condition.

The prisoner made a statement admitting that he was in the woods with Sakuda and that while they were separated he heard a shot and called to his companion but receiving no answer he ran away fearing some one might hurt him. He denied shooting the man and said he knew nothing concerning the case. Sakuda made an antemortem statement to his friends that while standing at the top of a rise of ground he heard the shot and felt the sting of the wound and on looking around saw Fujiwara running away with the gun in his hand. He stated that when they went out together Saturday morning neither of them had a gun with them. As Fujiwara borrowed the gun late Friday afternoon it is supposed he took it to the place where the shooting occurred and hid it in the bushes preparatory to use when he should lure his victim to the spot. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Fujiwara and bound him over for trial at the July term. Sakuda's wife was held as a witness.

After the jury was discharged information was brought to the sheriff that it was believed an intimacy had existed between the wife of Sakuda and Fujiwara. That the wife had absented herself from home the greater part of Saturday, that this was unusual and in the light of subsequent events it was thought she had cognizance of the intention of Fujiwara to kill her husband. The prisoner was brought to Hilo by Sheriff Andrews yesterday. —Herald.

## The Postal Surplus.

The Tribune acknowledges the receipt of the Postmaster General's report for the preceding year, which contains many matters of interest and many more which we passed over lightly; long columns of figures being confusing to the editorial mind. We have, however, gathered this fact, or rather it was gathered for us and presented so clearly that there was no missing it. The receipts of the department for the year 1899 exceeded its expenditures by \$50,000, all of which said \$50,000 went by the peculiar process of the Hawaiian Government machinery into the general treasury; whence it is now appropriated out by the Council of State for various unauthorized public works, mostly between Diamond Head and Ewa, while the postal department itself is so destitute of funds that a number of employees have been discharged and the rest have their salaries reduced from ten to twenty per cent.

Now, when a postal department makes money, at least when it turns a surplus into the national treasury, there is something very rotten in the Government system. A proper postal system makes money fast and spends it a little faster in perfecting itself. A worse and more unsatisfactory conveyance and distribution of mail could not easily be found than that of Hawaii. Through slow and uncertain transmission of letters hundreds of thousands of dollars are, without doubt, yearly lost to the business interests of the country. If the department makes \$50,000 why isn't it put into subsidies to steamship companies and common carriers, into adding to the number of employees, instead of reducing them? A surplus of \$50,000! and it takes from seven days to two weeks to get a mail from Honolulu to Hilo, and when it gets here it lies twelve hours on a

steamer, because no one is paid to be responsible for sending it ashore. The Council of State likes to usurp legislative functions, let it do a little usurping in the postal department. —Herald.

## Still In Doubt.

Whether glanders has appeared among the animals at Olaa plantation or whether the disease is something else seems to be undecided, but a majority of the veterinarians who have seen the animals agree that the disease is glanders. Dr. H. B. Elliott, the local veterinarian, declares on examination of the diseased mules that glanders was the complaint. He afterwards had the animals examined by Dr. Defoe of the transport Aztec, Dr. Bishop of the Conemaugh, Dr. Kelly of the Leelanaw and Dr. Owens of the Lennox. These surgeons agreed with Dr. Elliott's diagnosis. Dr. Bishop going so far as to say that a post-mortem was not necessary. Dr. Jones, of the Slam, took a different view from his colleagues and said emphatically that the disease was not glanders. The sugar company decided, then, to have a consultation of surgeons at which Drs. Jones, Elliott and Owens should be present. This was held at 10 a. m. Tuesday and it was there decided to shoot the one horse that was sick. Before a post-mortem was held Dr. Owens was called back to the transport and an examination was held by Drs. Elliott and Jones. Each was as emphatic as before and an agreement could not be reached. Portions of the glands were removed and packed in ice for removal to Honolulu where they will be examined by veterinarians there. Dr. Elliott states that he found sufficient bacilli of glanders to inoculate every horse on the islands. —Herald.

## About the Bridges.

The narrow width of the bridges that are being constructed by the Government in and near Hilo is a cause for much complaint. Hilo is not a one-horse town to such an extent that it finds a one-horse bridge sufficient for its needs, and the new bridges may properly be considered one-horse affairs, since two teams can hardly pass each other on them. Hilo teamsters are both pious in disposition and Chesterfield in manner, but it can hardly be wondered at that they sometimes fall out over questions of precedence and right-of-way, using language that would shock a deaf man, when they get blocked up in large numbers as they frequently do at the Walakea and Wailuku bridges. The worst of it is that the new bridges are no better. The pedestrian, also, has a kick. Strictly speaking, a pedestrian has no rights which anybody is bound to respect. The man who walks instead of taking a hack puts himself outside the pale of human sympathy to a large extent. However, sometimes you can't get a hack. In any case if the man who walks attempts to cross on the above mentioned bridges he is a good candidate for sausage meat. He would better swim. It has been suggested that the road board build onto the regular bridge structure sidewalks outside the railings, which would then separate the teams from the pedestrians, and be a convenience for both. This is quite generally done throughout the United States, and where traffic is at all heavy public safety demands it. —Tribune.

## Paauilo Police.

A funny story regarding the efficiency of the police force at Paauilo is wafted over from that plantation on a recent breeze. It seems that on Saturday night the "force" decided to raid some Japanese gamblers and on reaching the place where the men were playing placed eight under arrest and seized the layout and money. Three of the men were afterwards released upon depositing \$8 bail "per each" and they announced that they would go back to camp and secure funds for the release of their compatriots. Instead of returning with money they brought back about 200 Japanese who demanded, 1st. The release of the prisoners. 2d. The return of bail money deposited. 3d. The refunding of the money gathered from the table during the raid, and 4th. The return of a book in which the names of witnesses were written. Believing that discretion has a cinch on valor the jailer yielded—and the incident was closed until Sheriff Andrews heard of it. Four of the gamblers were re-arrested, deposited bail and afterwards forfeited. One man, identified as having made demands upon the jailer, was tried, convicted, and fined \$100, which his friends will pay. —Herald.

## Society Notes.

On Sunday, March 25, in response to an invitation extended by Dr. Owen of the transport Lennox, a merry party visited the ship. They were most courteously received and charmingly entertained by Captain Butt, Dr. Eraut, W. M. Whitehead, representative of Dodwell & Co., Portland, Chief Engineer Duguid, and First and Second Officers Warren and Mackenzie of the Lennox. They vied with each other in their endeavors to make the afternoon one of pleasure and succeeded beyond their expectations. Dainty refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Forrest entertained a few of their many friends on Saturday evening, March 24. Mrs. Forrest is an ideal hostess and possesses the happy faculty of making her guests feel perfectly at home. Dancing was the order of the evening which was enjoyed by all. Promptly at twelve the guests, who numbered twenty-five, joined hands in a circle and sang Auld Lang Syne.

On Monday evening there was an informal dance at the Hilo hotel in honor of the officers of the transports Slam and Lennox. There were about forty couples present and dancing was indulged in until a late hour. —Herald.

## Fish Inspection.

Peddling of fish on the streets of Hilo and without inspection goes on as merrily as in days of yore. Dr. Moore states that the men have been notified that if they sell elsewhere than in the regularly established market they will be arrested and fined. Up to date the police records do not show that the men or any of them have been arrested. The records are clean in this respect presumably because the police are aware that until such a notice from the Board of Health or the authorized agents of the Board of Health is published such arrests would be illegal. The sale of fish on the streets should be prohibited in a legal manner and the fish sold in the market should be in-

spected. The Agent of the Board of Health in Hilo has the power to make such a regulation and there is no tangible reason why it should not be made and enforced. —Herald.

## Steamboat Changes.

Superintendent McKay of the Wildcat S. S. Co. has made the following changes: Masters of steamers at this port: Captain Mitchell of the Hawaii to take the Maui; Captain Parker of the Kaidani transferred to the Helen; Captain Nielsen to steamer Hawaii; Captain Sachs to Kaula; These changes are temporary as Capt. MacAllister of the Kilauea Hou will soon leave for Honolulu as a witness in the Carson case. —Herald.

## Will Select Site.

James H. Castle and Lorin A. Thurston of the Olaa Sugar Co., and C. Hedemann of the Honolulu Iron Works, came to Punahou on the Mauna Loa on Saturday last and are now inspecting the work done on the Olaa Sugar Co. While here they will probably decide finally the location of the mill site. These gentlemen went into quarantine before leaving Honolulu. They will visit Puna Sugar Co. before returning to Honolulu. —Herald.

## The News Boiled Down.

Miss Anna Rice is confined to the hospital with an attack of fever. A limited amount of island butter was received in Hilo last week. There is no information at hand as to more transports coming to Hilo. Dr. W. G. Irwin has been confined to his house for some time with malarial fever.

Business men generally are incensed over the lack of appropriations made for Hilo.

Dr. H. M. Elliot has resigned his position as veterinarian to the Olaa Sugar Co.

It is reported upon good authority that a Japanese bank will soon be established in Hilo.

The contract for grading the Puna branch of the Hilo R. R. will probably be let early next week.

Attorney G. F. Maydwell will probably act as clerk of the court for the Kailua term in place of Daniel Porter.

The body of a native sailor who died on the Kaula, was brought ashore on Tuesday and buried at Hilo.

Mr. Metz, sanitary inspector for the Board of Health, will probably make a trip around the island in a few weeks.

Mr. C. E. Richardson has been confined to his bed during the past two weeks with a rather severe attack of illness.

Mr. W. S. Terry is now well on the way to recovery from typhoid fever, by which he has been for some time confined to the Hilo Hospital.

The recent rains have been of great benefit to the plantations. At Olaa in the vicinity of nine miles the cane shows great improvement.

Carl S. Smith received his commission as acting Deputy Attorney General for the Third Judicial Circuit last Monday and left next day for Kailua to prosecute the cases there.

There are at present a rather large number of cases of typhoid and malarial fever in town. This may result from the stirring up of old microbes by the vigorous work of the sanitary committee.

Mrs. Cruzan is still suffering from her recent attack of heart trouble. As soon as she is able Mrs. Cruzan will go to the Shipman mountain residence for the benefit to be derived from a change of climate.

P. Peck, manager of the First Bank of Hilo, Ltd., on the occasion of opening that institution sent a letter to Rev. S. L. Desha, containing a check for \$25 as a donation to the Hall church from the bank.

The completion of the Waiuanue street sewer and its discharge into the Wailuku enables the citizen to go to the postoffice after his monthly installment of bills without risk of catching typhoid germs and bubonic microbes.

A meeting will be called in a short time for the purpose of making arrangements for a local baseball league. With new material to strengthen the old, and new grounds for practice and games, the sport should come out of the chrysalis stage this year and resemble the real thing.

A Chinese of ambitious temperament, enlightened by the land grabbing propensities of his Western brethren, is taking a squat upon the land claimed by the Spreckels interests on the makai side of Front street. He will erect a "skyscraper" there and take his chances, so far as the Spreckels people are concerned. As for the Government, which some years ago condemned all this tract for public purposes, there is little danger of any action being taken within the next decade.

It is reported that the "Lennox" carried away two dead mules when she left Hilo. Why she took them away isn't known. Perhaps because it seemed desirable to keep the fact from being known. Perhaps they couldn't afford to bury them at Hilo. The probabilities are that there will be a good many more dead ones before the transport reaches Manila. Fifty days on his feet in a stall is rather too much for the obstinacy of even a mule. If, as is stated, the orders that the "Lennox" had were the same as those of the other transports that came here there will be trouble for some one if the stock arrives at Manila in bad shape.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



Not a part of the body escapes from the fever and pain. You should have the impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.

Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."

If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report for Honolulu for the month of March, 1900, as furnished by Mr. C. B. Reynolds, executive officer of the Board of Health:

DEATHS BY AGES.	
Under 1	26
1 to 5	5
5 to 10	2
10 to 20	9
20 to 30	20
30 to 40	13
40 to 50	11
50 to 60	7
60 to 70	13
Over 70	6
Total	112

BY NATIONALITY.	
Hawaiian	53
Chinese	17
Portuguese	7
Japanese	25
Great Britain	1
U. S. A.	5
Other nationalities	4

BY SEX.	
Male	80
Female	32

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.	
March, 1895	45
March, 1896	63
March, 1897	50
March, 1898	73
March, 1899	99
March, 1900	112

DEATHS BY WARDS.	
Ward 1	31
Ward 2	19
Ward 3	26
Ward 4	4
Ward 5	32
Ward 6	0
Non-residents	0

DEATH RATE PER 1,000.	
Annual death rate per 1,000 for	
month	30.22
Hawaiians	49.69
Chinese	19.06
Japanese	40.00
Portuguese	15.27
All others	15.00

CAUSE OF DEATH.	
Alcoholism	1
Angina pectoris	2
Anaemia	1
Asthma	2
Ascites	1
Abcess	1
Bright's disease	1
Bronchitis	4
Cholera infantum	1
Colic	1
Consumption	21
Diarrhoea	5
Debility	3
Dropsy	1
Dyspepsia	1
Epilepsy	1
Enteritis	2
Fracture of skull	1
Fever—Typhoid	19
Fever—Malarial	1
Gastro enteritis	4
Heart disease	2
Hemorrhage (cerebral)	3
Inflammation of brain	1
Insanition	2
Knife wound	2
Measles	6
Malnutrition	1
Nephritis	1
Old age	3
Oedema Pulmonum	1
Pericarditis	1
Pneumonia	3
Plague	6
Peritonitis	1
Syphilis	1
Septicæmia	1
Træmia	1
Strangulation (suicide)	1

## Captain Goodman.

Captain Goodman of the schooner Robert Lowers is to take command of the ship Wallace B. Flint, recently purchased by Alexander & Baldwin for the sugar trade. She is now on her way to Honolulu, and Captain Goodman will probably meet her there on his arrival in the Lowers. The latter vessel has been detained here nearly three weeks owing to quarantine and a death. The cabin boy, a Japanese named Hernando, was dying with consumption when the schooner reached port. Quarantine Officer Kinyoun instructed the immigration officer not to land the man so he remained aboard and died Tuesday night. Captain Goodman wanted to send the remains to the Morgue but the officials would not receive them. The health authorities were then notified, but up to last night had taken no action. If the body is not removed to-day Captain Goodman will take it to sea and bury it. —S. F. Call.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Moana spoke the Mariposa on Thursday afternoon.

The Boston Lyric Company recently played to poor business at San Diego Cal.

A bag containing gold has been lost and a reward of \$50 is offered for its return.

Mrs. P. H. W. W. of Cal. and her husband of the A. H. Cooke arrived in the Gaelic.

Lymphoid pneumonia is taking hold of many persons. Several business men are reported ill from this ailment.

The steamer Charles Nelson will not go to Makaweli on this trip. According to last advices she was to load in San Francisco for Hanalei.

F. J. Cross will not have to go to Europe. The experts, with equipment, will arrive here on April 25 to install the wireless telegraph system.

Bath and fumigating rooms are being built on the Inter-island and Wilder wharves for the accommodation of the sailors on the island steamers.

Ewa promises an unusual yield this year. The sugar per acre is not only increased, but the soil continues to improve, as is shown in the extra purity of the cane juice.

The baseball game yesterday between the Orpheum minstrels and the Stars of Honolulu is said to have netted about \$400 for the widow of the late Toyo Jackson. The game was arranged for her benefit.

Quite a number of people who intended to go on the next Australia will endeavor to leave on the Nippon Maru. In the party are the Waterhouses and the Dickeys. They have taken the prophylactic.

The wedding of Prof. S. P. French, principal of Punahou Preparatory school, to Miss Florence Kelsey will take place on the evening of April 12th at the residence of W. R. Castle. They will remain at Oahu College until the summer vacation when they will go abroad.

S. E. Burton, carpenter, is the first man to receive \$100, for reporting a plague case. He was a friend of John Hurley, the Vineyard street victim of the plague, and first reported Hurley's sickness to the Board of Health. Hurley complained to him of having a bubble in the right groin.

The Fire Commissioners stated to the Council of State Committee on Interior Department that if there had been more hose available on January 20 the Iroquois would have been enabled to throw six streams of water instead of two, and much severe loss along the waterfront would have been averted.

Leigh H. Irvine, one of the correspondents who came here in 1893 convicts John R. Musick, author of "Hawaii, Our New Possession," of plagiarism. The best piece of description in the book, that of Haleakala, is taken from Mr. Irvine's booklet, "The Palace of the Sun."

Lack of rain on Hawaii is making cattle feed a vital question. The animals are dying at Kau in numbers.

If rain does not fall soon the herds will be wiped out. At Olaa many mules are dying of a mysterious disease. Tissues of the dead mules have been brought here for the purpose of diagnosing the disease.

Hester Kidd, chief engineer of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. of Sydney, arrived by the Moana yesterday to investigate methods of sugar-making in Hawaii. Mr. Kidd went directly to Ewa plantation, and under the quarantine laws was transferred to the tug, to the railway wharf and aboard the Ewa train. He will remain in Hawaii some time. He brings letters to Dr. Walter Maxwell of Honolulu.

The Makawao literary society at Paia, Maui, held its March meeting on March 15, at the residence of Manager W. J. Lowrie, Spreckelsville. An enjoyable program was rendered. Miss Featherstone gave a piano solo, Mrs. Lowrie sang a solo, Andrew Adams read a selection, Mrs. Van der Naillen played a zither, Mrs. W. S. Nicol sang, Dr. Beckwith read and Master Willie Lowrie closed the evening's entertainment with a song.

## Death of D. W. Roach.

D. W. Roach, one of Honolulu's best known barbers, died last night of pneumonia after a short illness. He leaves a widow and two children. Roach came to this city over a dozen years ago after working at his trade on the Australia for some time. He had a shop on the corner of Hotel and Fort streets for many years and after the fire went into partnership with Bert Bower in the Criterion shop. He was in his thirties and had an extensive acquaintance. He was a member of Mystic Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

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## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every man and a watch.

Many years' handling of watches convinces us that price considered The



# COUNCIL OF STATE

## Committee Report On Interior Dept.

### PLAGUE FUNDS AVAILABLE

Bill Appropriating \$250,000 Passed.  
Washington Letters--New Fire Station Recommended.

The Council of State was called to order at 3 p. m. yesterday by President Dole, the following Councilors being present: Allen, Jones, Ault, Isenberg, Kaunakou, Robinson, Goss, Nott, Monte, Kennedy, Robertson, Gonsalves and Kane. Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Attorney General Cooper were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mott-Smith read a letter from Secretary Hay addressed to President Dole which the latter said would be presented to the Council of State for hearing. The full text of the letter, and also an official letter addressed to Hon. H. M. Sewall by Secretary Hay are as follows:

Department of State,  
Washington, March 6, 1900.  
His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu.

Sir: Mr. Sewall has reported that on February 19th last, the Council of State, acting upon a recommendation of the Executive Council, voted an Act (styled Act 1) appropriating "for the extension and completion of the sewer system of Honolulu, \$345,253.24 out of the moneys which shall be received by the Hawaiian Treasury during the biennial period ending December 31st, 1901," from a certain loan authorized by an act passed by the legislature of 1896, said appropriation to take effect from the date of its approval by the President of the United States. Mr. Sewall has also reported the action of the Councilors in voting \$100,000 for the suppression of the bubonic plague. The text of both measures accompanied Mr. Sewall's reports.

The President directs me to advise you that he has under this date, March 6, 1900, approved the above-mentioned Act 1. Information of such approval has already been despatched to you by a telegram sent this day to San Francisco to be forwarded to Honolulu by the steamer America Maru sailing tomorrow, February 7th, which telegram reads as follows:

"The President has not considered it wise to convene the old legislature, expecting the Council of State to provide for requisite expenditures until Congress enacts the Hawaiian territorial bill. He approves Act 1 of the Council of State."

The appropriation of \$100,000 for additional sewerage appears to fall under the President's previous authorization telegraphed to you on January 23 last and forwarded by the steamer China of the 24th, as stated in my confirmatory letter to you of January 24th, 1900.

It does not appear to be necessary to review the serious objections, legislative and administrative, which attach to the proposal heretofore made that the Hawaiian legislature, which went out of existence on the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands should be revived and convened anew to resume the function of legislation. These objections upon earnest consideration appeared to the President to outweigh the favorable aspects of the proposition, to such a degree as to render its adoption impracticable, while on the other hand the necessity of such a step did not appear to be imperative in view of the sufficient powers already possessed by the Council of State under existing law, and the exercise of which powers had already been sanctioned by the President in order to meet the grave sanitary emergency which confronts Hawaii. The President accordingly directed me to include in the above quoted telegram a negative response to the suggestion of your letter of January 17th.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN HAY.

Washington, March 16, 1900.  
Harold M. Sewall, Esq., Honolulu.

Sir: Your No. 195, of the 24th instant, has been received. You therein report the reductions of the force in the post-office and customs departments in order to keep within the limits of the last legislative appropriations. You add that those reductions will delay and impair the operations of the two departments, and that, while it seems clear that the Council of State, under article 81, section 6, of the Hawaiian Constitution, has the power to appropriate the necessary moneys to put these services on an efficient footing, there is a reluctance on the part of the Executive to assume such power in requesting the Council so to do; for which reason "the President will be asked to sanction the exercise of this power which is urged by every reason of public necessity."

No formal request of the Hawaiian Executive in this sense has yet reached the President; but (in view of the importance of maintaining the full efficiency of the postal and customs services, and the urgency of taking necessary steps to that end, the President directs that you state to President Dole that he is at liberty to forthwith recommend to the Council of State the making of the necessary appropriations (within proper limits of economy) for an increase of the postal and customs force, and that if he deems it necessary to obtain the President's express approval of the appropriation, the formality of referring the matter to Washington need not delay the timely action which the emergency appears to require.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN HAY.

The report was read by Mr. Kennedy of the special committee appointed

to bring in a report on Act 6, covering the recommendation for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the further extension of the sewer system of Honolulu, as follows:

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, President of the Council of State.

Your recommendation that we should appropriate \$250,000 for the extension and completion of the sewer system of Honolulu, was presented to the Council of State for consideration on February 25th last. The amount of \$250,000 was approved by the Council of State, and passed by the Board of Health, and is now available for the purpose.

From the amount of \$250,000 asked the Council have taken, by Act No. 1, \$100,000, leaving \$150,000. The amount of this bill, taken from this \$150,000, the amount of bills due and passed by the Finance Committee, and the sum of \$112,556.50 is left.

Your committee examined some of the bills in the hands of the Finance Committee, particularly the liquor, cigar and hack bills, and while the Finance Committee claim they had no authority to dispute or refuse to pay any bill approved by the President or other officer of the Board of Health, they were at much pains to explain to us all information they were able to obtain, and in some instances they were able to secure discounts.

The matter of the bills for hack hire, liquor and cigars, was explained to us by the President of the Board of Health and the Finance Committee as mainly incurred in the early part of the plague excitement, when many men were acting as volunteers, who received no pay; liquors and cigars were used by the parties at the pesthouse, beer was used at the dining room adjoining the Board of Health office, where the employees who spent both the day and night there were fed. The hack bills were incurred by all parties; there were some hacks regularly engaged by the day and night by the Board.

We found the system as inaugurated by the Finance Committee of checking, segregating and apportioning the bills to the different camps and accounts remarkably good and correct. No bill passes them without the check of the early ordering, the party receiving and an officer of the Board of Health, and so bill could be paid twice.

The Finance Committee informed us that this appropriation of \$250,000 will be sufficient only to carry them to March 31st.

We attach a schedule of actual expenses now running, which will only be decreased when the plague cases cease, amounting to \$609.64 per day, or \$15,239.20 per month. Your committee are of the opinion that an experienced buyer should be employed permanently by the Board of Health to make all the purchases required. A good buyer would save much more than any salary which would be paid.

Therefore your committee recommend the passage of this bill appropriating \$250,000.

J. A. KENNEDY,  
W. C. ACHI,  
W. F. ALLEN.

Gear moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Damon asked if the adoption of the report carried with it the appropriation of the sum of \$18,000 monthly expenses outlined in the report.

The motion of Mr. Gear, however, was put to the Council before Mr. Damon was answered. The motion, with an amendment that the report be laid on the table with the bill was carried.

Mott-Smith reported that the Executive Council reported progress on the consideration of the Zerbe claim and would report further soon. A similar statement was made with regard to the Japanese petition which asked that the Japanese be exempted from taxes for the coming year.

Robertson: "On behalf of the Judiciary Committee I would like to make a report on lines 11A and 11B, Act 3, for salary of Second District Magistrate at \$2800 and Second Clerk at \$1800 per annum. The work in the district court is increasing constantly. The congestion there is principally in the work of the clerk who has to take the record of cases, and then when an appeal is taken to the Circuit Court, he has to copy the evidence and send it up with the other papers. The reasons for making an appropriation for one additional clerk in the district court are even stronger than making an appropriation for another district magistrate. If the work continues to increase at the rate it has for the last twelve months, the magistrate will have more than he can get along with. For these reasons the committee recommends the passage of both these items."

Cooper favored the insertion of the items.

Robertson moved that the report be adopted. Amended, that it be accepted and considered in connection with the bill. Carried.

Gear reported as chairman of the committee on Department of Interior. He desired to await a reading of the report until Act 6 could be disposed of, in connection with the committee report.

### Plague Funds Available.

Allen moved that Act 6 be taken from the table and disposed of favorably, in order that disbursements can be made. People relying on the passage and disbursement of the item were suffering and needed the money. The Secretary read the Act, providing for the appropriation of \$250,000 for the suppression of bubonic plague.

Kennedy moved that the Act be passed. Isenberg seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Gear then read the report of the committee on the Interior Department. The typewritten report covered twenty-six closely printed pages.

Jones moved the report be accepted and considered when Act 2 was taken up. Carried.

Mott-Smith asked to have an amendment to Act 2 inserted for the Department of Foreign Affairs, covering \$120,556 (unpaid bills for December at the Hawaiian Consulate, San Francisco). Upon motion the item was inserted.

Isenberg moved to take up Act 2, items bearing on the Interior Department, to be considered with the report. Motion carried.

Isenberg stated the Attorney General recommended that the Council await action until reports were made by the

committee on all the acts covering the Department Items. Isenberg seconded his motion and agreed to the action if the Council desired. The Council voted to take up Interior Department items in Act 2 according to motion just carried.

### Interior Department Items.

Line 58, printing and advertising, unpaid bills, 1899, \$12. Passed.

Line 59, departmental incidentals, unpaid bills, 1899, \$265.63. Passed.

Line 60, quarantine of diseased animals, \$1,000. Passed.

Line 61, purchase of lot adjoining Oahu Prison, \$4,557. Passed.

### Public Grounds.

Line 62, public grounds, general unpaid bills, 1899, \$175. Passed.

Line 63A, unpaid bills, forests and nurseries, general unpaid bills, 1899, \$53.88. Passed.

Line 65, Honolulu fire department, \$41,464.00.

The committee's report on this item read as follows:

This amount covers the following items which are considered necessary:

New engine house for engine No. 1, \$12,000.

New engine house for engine No. 3, 8,000.

Addition to central station, 10,000.

New engine, 5,000.

Material and supplies, 6,464.

The item, material and supplies, covers the purchase of team of horses, increase in horse-feed, horse-shoeing and fuel, and the purchase of 3500 feet new hose.

Your committee, after consulting with the Minister of Interior and the Fire Commissioners, would recommend that the amount be increased from \$11,464 to \$66,164.

The increase of \$24,700 which we recommend is to cover the following items: Three new hose companies, one to be located at the head of Nuuanu or Liliha street; one at Kalihi, and one at Waikiki; the cost of each of these to be \$5,050; for the establishment of a hook and ladder company at the central station, \$4,550; for the purchase of additional hose, \$5,000.

Gear: "The Board of Fire Commissioners submitted to the Minister of Interior a supplemental report since December 31st, 1899, giving additional items which they considered necessary at the present time. The fire up the valley at Mr. Bishop's residence seemed to show some necessity for a fire department to be stationed there. A hose company would be sufficient, and the power supplied from the Kalihi pumping plant would give sufficient force. They also recommended the establishment of a hose company at Waikiki—a volunteer company. They decided, however, it would be difficult to establish a volunteer department, and recommended a paid force. Looking over Kalihi, they found there should be a fire house at that place. The Kalihi pumping plant will throw a stream over any building in Kalihi, Waikiki or Nuuanu valley. The expense of establishing these stations, with harness, furniture and sundries required, are necessary items."

Damon thought it was a little early to speak of the probable revenues, and he therefore recommended action on the proposed item be deferred until a thorough consideration of the report could be had by himself. He stated the Fire Department had authority to draw \$60,000 with a payroll under the Act of 1898 and authority for \$20,000; under the present act there was asked \$40,000, and under the payroll \$1,200 additional. "So that the amount," said Mr. Damon, "that will be at the disposal of the Fire Department is so large, and the Government having other bureaus in urgent need of funds, I think it is a matter of sufficient consideration to defer the expenditure of so large an amount until we see what Act 4 will provide."

Achi recommended that instead of erecting a station at Kalihi it be at Palama, being more central for that section of Honolulu.

Upon motion action on the item of Honolulu Fire Department was deferred.

Line 65A, expenses, field work (unpaid bills, 1899), \$336. Passed.

Line 67, office expenses, instruments, publishing maps, etc., for Bureau of Survey, \$500. Passed.

Line 68, meteorology and tide gauge, \$150. Passed.

Line 70, incidentals, books and stationery, for Bureau of Conveyances, \$1,000.

The committee reported adversely upon this item, favoring the appropriation of only \$250. The balance was intended for four book typewriters, but a Hawaiian law prohibits the use of typewritten copies of permanent records in books. The item of \$250 was passed.

Line 72, running expenses, water-work (unpaid bills), \$124.47. Passed.

### Bureau of Water Works.

Line 72A, Koloa waterworks (unpaid bills, 1899), \$92.55. Passed.

Line 73, running expenses water-works, \$500. Passed.

Line 73A, enlarging and repairing reservoirs 2 and 3, \$10,000. Passed.

Line 74, running expenses pumping plants, \$10,000. Passed.

### Bureau of Public Works.

Lines 76 and 77, repairs, furniture, and additions to Government buildings, \$2,591.64. Report of committee increased the item to \$2,801.21, which was passed.

Line 78, incidentals and traveling expenses, unpaid bills, 1899, \$34.50. Passed.

Line 79, landings and buoys, Honolulu, unpaid bills, 1899, \$100.77. Passed.

Line 80, landings and buoys, Hawaii, unpaid bills, 1899, \$22.25. Passed.

Line 81, landings and buoys, Maui, unpaid bills, 1899, \$6. Passed.

Line 82, steam tug (unpaid bills, 1899), \$4,908.52. Passed.

Line 83, incidentals and traveling expenses, \$600. Passed.

Line 84, repairs, furniture and additions, Government buildings, \$7,000.

The committee reported adversely on this item, advising that it be struck out altogether. The committee's report was as follows: "This item was asked for the purpose of providing sewerage for the Government buildings. Your committee have examined the estimated requirements under the General Appropriation for the biennial period, which amounts to \$45,000, as previously stated, and we find that the same only reaches a total of \$43,000. Included in this total we find an estimated amount of a little over \$7,000 for buildings which have been destroyed by fire and for buildings which will

be to the Federal Government for the repairs and additions will be necessary. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the increase asked for is unnecessary, and recommend that the item be struck out, as it can be provided for by the regular appropriation of the Federal Government."

The committee's report on this item read as follows:

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# NEW HOSPITAL Down Again

## Promoters to Meet Next Wednesday.

Draft of the Proposed By-Laws to Be Submitted for Consideration.

A meeting of all the contributors to the hospital for the care of incurables, and the relief of those excluded from other hospitals in Honolulu, will be held on next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers and adopting by-laws. The meeting will be held at the office of Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., at which time the following draft of by-laws will be submitted for consideration:

### By Laws of the Victoria Hospital Association.

Article I—The Victoria Hospital is established for the care and treatment of persons suffering from incurable diseases, except leprosy.

Article II—There shall be five (5) directors, who shall be elected by the members of the association, and who shall serve for one year, and until their successors are elected.

Article III—Three (3) of the directors shall serve as president, secretary and treasurer of the association, respectively, as may be decided by the members.

Article IV—Anyone paying 10 dollars (\$10) to the association shall be a member thereof for one year.

Article V—Any benevolent, charitable, or religious society contributing twenty-five dollars (\$25) to the treasury shall be represented in the association by a delegate, who shall be a member thereof.

Article VI—The directors shall appoint a board of five (5) persons, who shall be managers of the hospital, and have authority to expend such moneys as are furnished by the directors for the conduct of the hospital, including the purchase of food, medicine and furniture, and the employment of necessary assistance.

Article VII—The directors shall have authority to appropriate moneys from the funds in the treasury, from time to time, as may be necessary for the maintenance of the hospital.

Article VIII—Until such time as all persons afflicted with diseases other than incurable are admitted to other hospitals, the Victoria Hospital will be open to them under the discretion of the board of managers.

Article IX—The board of managers shall have full authority to decide whether or not any applicant for admission to the hospital shall be admitted, and shall have power to remove any patient from the hospital.

Article X—Five (5) members with three (3) directors shall constitute a quorum of the association for the transaction of all matters of business.

Article XI—Meetings may be called at any time by the president or secretary.

These by-laws may be amended or added to at any meeting.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come,



# MAUI BUDGET

## Camp Wood Celebrates March 17th.

**Mauites Register a Kick--High Trade Winds--General News And Shipping.**

KAHULUI, Maui, March 21st 1900

Twenty four days have now passed without a case of plague or even a suspicious sickness in Kahului. The little community is congratulating itself upon having passed the danger point and is looking forward with impatience to the opening of the port and the removal of restrictions upon business.

As has already been stated a galvanized corrugated iron rat-proof fence has been erected around the entire town, and another around the railroad premises proper. All warehouses have been sealed up with cement, and all the inhabitants of the town have been removed to a detention camp. It was generally supposed that this step was preliminary to a general rat crusade, but no movement in this direction has been commenced, although today is the sixth following the removal of the last of the people to camp.

### Life in Camp.

The new camp, next to Camp Wood, but upon the seaward side, is a collection of eight two roomed cottages having kitchens attached. The buildings are quite comfortable affairs, built of Northwest slabs with joints covered by battens, floors of tongue and grooved surfaced lumber and roofed with corrugated iron.

Every inhabitant was allowed to take with him or her, just as much personal effects as wanted, and the consequence is that all the temporary homes are made fairly comfortable. It is also worthy of note, that although the authorities are prepared to provide for all very few have availed themselves of the offer.

The new camp is generally dubbed Camp Wood by the community, and although life during the day is pretty slow, the amusement being well confined to surf bathing or card playing, ample compensation is made for the day's slowness by the night's frivolity. With a view to providing amusement for themselves, a platform has been built, made of tongue and grooved lumber and well planed and waxed for dancing.

On the night of the 17th of Ireland, the new floor was opened with a really enjoyable dance. Music was furnished by a quintette of boys and a Regina music box, and proved entirely satisfactory to the lovers of the "light fantastic." After the dance, refreshment was provided and the tolling of the curfew bell, or rather the dinner bell at the solemn hour of midnight, warned the merry-makers that St. Patrick's day was over and that it was time to adjourn. Next Saturday night is being eagerly looked for by everybody, as a grand luau is announced. Already preparations are well under way, and from present indications a jolly time is assured.

Only one matter mars the contentment of those in camp, and that is the blissful uncertainty of things in general. The darkness in which everybody is kept as to future intentions of the authorities is beginning to pall upon the people, and some very caustic criticisms are heard upon all sides. The fact that six rats out of the fifteen have passed without any action other than the closing of gates at night in Kahului is strongly commented upon. People are asking why they were removed from their homes, which to all intents and purposes are clean as their present habitations, unless some effort to make to reduce the danger of a fresh outbreak by exterminating the rats. It would seem that if Kahului is infected by rats having travelled over the soil and houses, it is equally as reasonable to assume that the site of the new camp, which is situated only about half a mile back of the town, is equally infected, especially as it is stated by no less than three of the inhabitants of the old camp (Camp Wood) that a rat was actually seen in the kitchen of the camp, very much alive.

Railroad employees are carried to and from camp to their work twice a day.

A Washington light plant has been installed on the railroad wharf and night gangs are working on the ships' cargoes.

Boiled linen is at a premium in Kahului, sweaters and negligee shirts are fashionable. Only one Jap laundrywoman in camp and she can't do starch goods--it's cheaper to buy new ones.

A hay wagon ride is being talked of at the camp.

The old pig pen and stables belonging to Sam Sing Co. and situated on the outskirts of the town in the direction of Wai, were destroyed by fire on Monday by order of the authorities.

Some more burning off is talked of as soon as weather conditions will permit. Amongst those buildings doomed is a stable in rear of the Kahului store and one or two small cottages.

DEPARTED--Schr. Dora Blum for San Francisco with sugar, 16 March. Sch. Helen N. Kimball for Hana, to load bktn. Chellals for Astoria empty, March 19.

The Bloemfontein is chartered to load sugar here for San Francisco and is expected from Honolulu daily. The Antiope and Nuanu both carry sugar and are filling up fast.

ARRIVED--March 17 sch. Mary Buhe, from Gray's Harbor with lumber 30 days out.

### From Another Source

WAILUKU, Maui, March 24th--The trade winds have been blowing a gale nearly all the week bringing show-

ers of rain on the northeastern side of the island and making the air red with dust along Hailaka in the Kula region. During several days of the week no sign could be placed aboard the vessels in Kahului inasmuch as the wind blew the spray over the lighters. On Tuesday the 20th Hina rats I the quarantine against the remainder of the island the only exception being goods coming directly from Kahului. Mr. H. A. Baldwin of Honolulu, who is recuperating at Ohia house after his serious illness in Hilo, has been here.

The Maui Sugar Company of Maui have eighty acres of sugar cane growing on the island. Recently seven of the houses have died at Pali plantation of what seems to be paralysis of the throat. They were unable to swallow any food. Weather--Sultry and hard.

# CANE BURNED

## Second Fire Destroys Fifteen Acres.

**Spreckelsville Will Seek Safety in New Method of Planting. Kick About Mails.**

SPRECKELSVILLE, March 28--A second cane fire in eight days seems to verify the old adage that "Misfortunes never come singly." About fifteen acres were burned this time, but as they were ratoons only, it will be taken off in half a day's grinding and the loss would be trifling did not so much of the cane burnt last week stand in the way.

At first it was thought that a spark from the mill had started the blaze, but subsequent discoveries have changed this belief. It transpires that some loafers from camp who had determined to have a day off had hidden themselves in the standing cane. People who saw the fire start are unanimous in the declaration that it commenced at a point well inside the field, and it seems to be certain that some of this gang started the fire by careless smoking. Rice and other provisions were found in the cane after the fire, and it was evidently left by these men in their hasty flight.

The protracted drought has made the whole plantation like a tinder-box, and but for the splendid fight made yesterday by the employees a large field of cane and a long row of houses would have gone up in smoke. The struggle with the fire was exciting in the extreme and several times it was nipped and tuck. However, well organized effort won the day, and hearty congratulations were in order when the fire was finally stopped with but comparatively slight damage.

The experience gained will be made good use of in the future and no large areas of cane will be planted without alternate sections which fire could not cross, that is there will be a ripe crop in one field and a green crop or newly planted cane in the next. Spreckelsville--this plantation--is swept by almost constant gales of wind during most of the year and is, consequently, peculiarly liable to cane fires in seasons of drought.

A special effort is being made to grind off the burnt cane. Pasa mill is co-operating with Spreckelsville, and marvellous progress has already been made. But a short time will elapse, if all continues to go well, before it is all turned into sugar and the eventual loss will not be nearly as heavy as was at first estimated.

SPRECKELSVILLE, March 29--Steamers from Honolulu are getting to be like angels' visits, few and far between, but when they do come, and bring no mail as the Lehua yesterday it seems to be a needless aggravation of the situation. Already it is common for people ordering goods to reason thus: "Well, if I order from Honolulu goodness only knows when they will get here." Ten days and not even a mail is a not infrequent occurrence. I may as well order direct from San Francisco and save the Honolulu charges.

The Lehua is not the only steamer that has touched here without bringing mail. The Helene did the same last Sunday, and there have been others. If the Honolulu merchants don't care for the trade of Maui going to Frisco, no more need be said, but if they would prefer to keep it they will surely impress on the postoffice the advisability of keeping the inter-communication as frequent as possible. People here who during the quarantine, imported direct from Frisco, have been much struck by the good condition in which everything arrives not having been transhipped en route and knocked about by the freight smashers on the inter-island boats, and it does not need much to prevent them ever resuming their purchases in Honolulu.

### The Late Col. Ashford

Speaking of the late Col. Ashford the Carl says: "Mr. Ashford always maintained that he had been unjustly treated by the provincial government. He admitted that he favored a restoration of the monarchy with Princess Kaiulani on the throne, as he believed such a form of government would unite all elements in the islands and command the respect of the foreign powers."

### HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and when ever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth. D. S. Meakle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for H. I.

# SAMOAAN NEWS

## Hoisting German Flag March 1st.

**The Imperial Proclamation of Wilhelm--Unique Speech by Mataafa. Items in Brief.**

The following news was taken from a Samoa Herald of March 17th.

There is a day in which the German flag was hoisted for the first time in Samoa. The day of which the hoisting of the German flag commenced over the island of Upolu, Manono, Apolima and Savai.

The first indication that anything out of the ordinary course was about to happen was at 8 a. m., when the ships in port ran up their bunnies and almost every house and place of business in town displayed the National Flag.

At 9 o'clock a detachment of the jackets was landed from SMS "Cormoran" and formed in front of the German School. The procession then formed headed by the Band from the "Cormoran," the bluejackets, followed by the members of the Concordia Club with the children from the L. M. S., the Marxist Sisters, Marxist Brothers and the Wesleyan Schools, all dressed nicely and carrying banners, led by the Apla Brass Band in Kahui uniforms--truly a pretty sight--marched to Mukinuu.

This was followed by the natives from all parts of the Islands, who had come to witness the ceremony. We should say that fully 5,000 natives were present.

Governor Self then read the following Imperial proclamation:

We Wilhelm, by the Grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc. etc hereby declare and make known to all persons:

The Governments of the United States of America and of Great Britain having renounced all their rights in the islands of the Samoan Group situated West of the 171 degree West Longitude Greenwich.

We hereby in the name and on behalf of the Empire place these Islands under Our Imperial Protection and Rule.

In Witness whereof We have hereunto set Our hand and the Imperial seal.

Done at Hubertusstock Castle on the 17th day of February 1900 (Signed) WILHELM, Counters, COUNT VON BUELOW

After the reading of the proclamation the Governor said:

By order of His Majesty the Emperor, I now declare these Islands to be German territory, and the German flag which I now receive from the hands of the Imperial German Acting Consul, and which henceforth shall wave over the Islands as a token of German Sovereignty, I, assisted by the Commander of S. M. S. "Cormoran," now solemnly hoist.

At the close of the ceremonies, Mataafa spoke as follows:

I wish to declare my gladness and great thankfulness on this very day. Thanks be to the God of heaven for his continual love to our Samoan Islands. Great thanks to His Majesty the German Emperor in that he has declared the taking care of Samoa under his rule. Thanks that it is now made known and as now come to pass (that there is) a Chief (who is) Governor of Samoa.

Thanks to the Sovereign Lady of Britain. And thanks to the President of America. For they have made and appointed this agreement which is appointed and which is known certainly this day.

We obey and pay respect to the rule of His Majesty the German Emperor. I also speak of the great benefits to be derived by the Samoan children in the future with the grand schools we now have in Samoa. I am sorry of the dear departed ones who are not present to behold this glorious day.

Samoans, Tumua and Pule, love naturally (one another), cease from variance I place (before you) the saying of the Holy Scripture, the root of my address "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." May the Kaiser live. May the Governor live. May all Samoa be happy.

At the termination of the ceremony the detachment formed and marched, passing saluting the flag.

### The News in Brief.

The corner stone of a new Wesleyan Church to be built in Matafele has been laid. Permission to build the same by the Governor being one of his first acts.

We learn that the first case to be heard under the new Court laws is brought on by two prominent traders of different nationalities, and that the trouble is the charter of a vessel.

We learn that Governor on Friday morning paid a visit to the graves of the German sailors who were killed at the fight with the natives on the 18th of December eleven years ago. This was one of the first acts of the Governor after the flag went up. He paid two wreaths on the graves.

Mateoa Tanumafili who was declared to be king of Samoa by Chief Justice Chambers, has asked for an education. His request was forwarded by Consul General Osborn, now at Apla to Secretary Hay who has approved it and has suggested in a note to Germany and Great Britain that the three Powers pay the expenses of the young man while he attends school in Europe.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



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**And Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA**

A woman bath with CUTICURA Soap and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment to her skin will rid her of all sorts of eruptions, will afford instant relief permit her to sleep and go out to school, to work, to play, and to the most torturing itching, burning, and humbling skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with less of heat than will all else fail.

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